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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Democracy Proves Safe

Göring Has Heavy Coins

Public Opinion in Strikes

¶ **The "vacation" in Rome** now being pursued so ardently by Col. Gen. Hermann Göring, German Air Minister, apparently gives Europe little vacation from concern. Germany and Italy expect that General Göring's visit will result in tightening Fascist ties. The democratic and anti-fascist countries expect that it may threaten their solidarity. France is particularly disturbed over evidences of an attempt either to force her ties with Russia asunder or to alienate her from Great Britain. Italy and Germany are both deeply interested in Britain's control of the balance of power. They want it on their side against sovietism. It seems likely that Italy and Germany may be willing to yield much to gain this end. But it is difficult for democratic nations to bargain with them. Too many bayonets bristle from the bag.

¶ **Great Britain**, and France too (despite her defensive alliance with Russia), are not interested in the spread of either Fascism or Russian communism, since both forms are incompatible with democracy. Therefore they look with cold eyes on the reported Italo-German plan for a four-power European alliance against communism. French spokesmen call it a transparent maneuver to force France to side with Germany in isolating the Soviet Union, or to win Great Britain to the Fascism side. Britain proposes to keep clear of absolutism; to continue her collaboration with France. Meanwhile General Göring's "vacation" continues. The cost of his diplomatic journey may be paid for with lives—or it could be met with checks against war. It's weighty currency he carries.

¶ **Calculating the debits** and credits of the different forms of government during 1936, a Monitor staff writer finds a balance in favor of democracy. Through a period of great economic and political stress the democratic form has justified itself by emerging stronger than ever, save for a few exceptions, and without loss of prestige or surrender of common liberties. It disproves the contention that dictatorial authority functions best in a streamlined age, for the absolutist regimes, staggering under military burdens, are still seeking, behind armed ranks, solutions for internal economic problems.

¶ **Aggressions**, belligerences, coercions, the investigator discovered, were the ABC's handicapping dictatorships. Depending upon armed force—the most ungratifying form of extravagance—they defeat the common desire for peace, for their temporary victories only lead to further strife. Consultation, conciliation, cooperation are the three C's contributing to democracy's success, and all lead toward peace. The peaceful way is the practical way.

¶ **Promise of peaceful** settlement comes out of the General Motors strike situation, both sides having made statements to Governor Murphy of Michigan that they will be ready to negotiate by Monday morning. Union officials promise that the demands of General Motors that the sit-downers evacuate the plants will be complied with. On the other hand General Motors, in compliance with union demands, promises not to remove equipment or attempt to resume operation of any of the plants during the period of negotiations. Both sides promise to endeavor to effect a fair settlement as speedily as possible. With such auspicious promises the details of compromise loom less formidable.

¶ **An interesting angle** on the whole affair is that the essentials of the disagreement have not materially altered since the strike began. The change of thinking which led to the willingness to compromise was not consequent to any considerable physical change, but rather to a change of sentiment. Public opinion played and continues to play a strong part in bringing about this change. It's an object lesson of the importance of communal thinking. If the public thinks right, the problem is usually answered right. How's your public thinking today?

¶ **We think of this earth** as a pretty reliable place and talk about people being as "solid as the ground under our feet" or as "sure as summer," when actually the physical universe is much less solid than we commonly think it is. We don't even have to resort to the physicists for proof, although they tell us that the earth and the things therein are less substantial than the ether round about. In the news of the day are many thought stimulators along this line. For instance; Scotland is said to be moving toward Ireland at the rate of several feet a year; and out in San Pedro, Calif., after six weeks of abnormally warm weather, pansies are abloom in the field in January. Seeking stability one has to look farther than matter.

Motor Strike Truce Is Declared

Colonel Ayres Declares Issue Is One of Who Shall Have Power

Sees No Grievances

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 15 (AP)—Col. Leonard P. Ayres, nationally known economist, said today in a Cleveland Trust Company business bulletin, that labor controversies in the automotive industries "are a struggle for power rather than a series of disputes about grievances."

"Both workers and employers have suddenly discovered two new controlling principles in the operation of mass-production manufacturing, which appear likely to bring important changes in working agreements," Colonel Ayres said.

The first, he added, is that where production depends upon progressive continuous assembly a small group of workers can stop the entire process by refusing to work.

"This explains the effectiveness of the sit-down strikes," Colonel Ayres observed. The bulletin continued:

Power of Industrial Union

"The second principle is that the industrial union, having in its membership all kinds of workers within an industry, is far more powerful in its participation in a labor dispute than in the old-fashioned craft union which includes only one class of workers.

"The industrial union can shut off flows of essential parts coming from outside shops, because it has within its membership workers in those supplying shops.

"In this way it can do on a great scale and over a large region what the sit-down strike does in a single establishment."

Colonel Ayres added, it seemed "hardly likely" labor conflicts now in progress would be carried to conclusion "in the old-fashioned way."

"The reason why it seems unlikely," he continued, "is that settlements of industrial disputes do not seem to be either conclusive or lasting where sit-down strikes become the habitual recourse of employees.

Present Curious Problem

"They are so easy to institute, and so effective, and require so little co-operation, that the unions and the labor leaders seem to be as little able to control them as are the employers."

The economist said the difficulties may be solved through a new form of contract under which workers will carry through their parts of work agreements to which employers are also bound—"or perhaps new forms of payment can be arranged which will aid in solving the difficulties."

Respective Positions In Automobile Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit, Jan. 15

Just before dawn today the three parties to the conciliation conference announced their positions as follows:

General Motors Corporation: "The negotiations will be conducted frankly and without prejudice to anyone. The Corporation reiterates its policy that in respect of its continuing operation, there will be no discrimination against any employee of union affiliation."

United Automobile Workers' Union: "We accept the terms set forth . . . by the General Motors Corporation. . . . The union will in good faith endeavor to arrive at a speedy settlement."

Governor Frank Murphy: "Whatever may be done, I want your conversations to continue in a spirit of reason and good faith, until you have agreed on a basis of negotiations among yourselves."

Union to Empty Plants of Strikers and Company Agrees to Negotiate

15-Day Parley Set

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 15—Withdrawal of sit-down strikers from plants of the General Motors Corporation and the company's pledge to remove no machinery or materials pending negotiations, as agreed on in conference early today, make a welcome truce in the great automobile strike. The company also promises not to attempt to open the plants on strike.

This give-and-take decision paves the path to the initiation of negotiations for settlement starting next Monday.

The corporation pledges itself to stay with the negotiations for 15 days at least and to push them with dispatch.

In getting control of its properties again, the corporation is protected from possible damage to machinery by irresponsibles disavowed by the union. Plant operations can be checked over and put into running order for the resumption of production immediately upon a settlement.

Continued All Night

Reaching this first step in concord proved difficult. The conferees brought together by Governor Murphy at his offices at the State Capitol began their discussion yesterday continued through the day, ran on past midnight, and did not terminate and adjourn until 4:30 a. m. today.

Spokesmen for the company were William S. Knudsen, executive vice-president; Donaldson Brown, chairman of its finance committee, and John Thomas Smith, head of its legal department. For the union,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Byrd Indicates Opposition To Shake-Up Plans

Fails to Block Extending Stabilization Fund but Reveals Tendency

Glass Deserts Him

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—President Roosevelt encountered his first opposition in Congress today. The opposition was snowed under by a vote of 52 to 23. The incident, however, was symptomatic of something more significant than the vote, and opened up the prospect of a hard-hitting attack by Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia on federal expenditures.

The matter came to a showdown on the Byrd amendment to the Administration resolution extending the life of the RFC till July 1, 1939. Senator Byrd wanted the extension only to July 1, 1938, arguing that that coincided with the conclusion of the new budget, when any attempt to put into effect an economy reorganization program must be made.

Although the debate was brief and touched only glancingly issues which are expected to reappear frequently throughout the session, it gave Senator Byrd opportunity for a vigorous retrenchment speech, and a particularly hot assault on "devious methods of bookkeeping" which he charged the treasury employed.

More Extensions

Only a few minutes before this attack, in another part of the Capitol, Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, was testifying before the House Coinage Committee in behalf of another federal extension proposal—that dealing with the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund. Secretary Morgenthau, testifying three hours in closed session, said the world is now on the path to stabilization. He advocated extension of the fund, which otherwise expires June 30, 1939, as well as the power of the President to devalue the gold content of the dollar to 50 per cent of its former level. The committee, it was learned, took no immediate action.

The Senate debate was Senator Byrd's first maneuver to bring his rival federation reorganization program, largely based on Brookings Institution figures, before Congress. He stresses economy and retrenchment in his program as against the emphasis placed largely on efficiency in the President's reorganization program.

Not Supported by Glass

The result of the Senate vote was strongly influenced by the fact that Senator Glass of Virginia sided with the Administration, against his colleague, declaring he felt the full 2½ year RFC extension reasonable. The New Deal majority would have been less without this declaration from the conservative Virginian, who is often opposed to the New Deal.

Considered as an omen, the vote indicated opposition in the new Senate would come from a conservative coalition. Most of the handful of regular Republicans got behind Byrd today, but the bulk were conservative Democrats, who seem likely to supply not only most of the votes, but most of the opposition speeches and brains as well.

Included in the RFC resolution passed were several other agencies, the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Export-Import Bank, the RFC Mortgage Corporation, and the Electric Home and Farm Authority.

Anglo-Irish Relations Discussed

Drawn by Erna Plachte

Eamon de Valera
President of Executive Council, Irish Free State

Malcolm MacDonald
British Secretary for the Dominions

Göring in Italy; Fascist Powers Seek British Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 15—Col. Gen. Hermann Göring's visit to Italy, though still generally described here as private in character, is today acknowledged in well informed circles to be fraught with important diplomatic consequences.

It is generally expected here that a new attempt will be made to bring Britain and Germany closer together through the mediation of Italy. Germany feels that she cannot pursue her real diplomatic aims as long as France not only has a military alliance with Soviet Russia but also has close co-operation with Britain.

British Hold Balance

It is realized that London holds the balance of power in Europe today. Hence how to win over Britain so that the future European policy shall be controlled by a Berlin-London-Rome understanding is a problem which German diplomacy has optimistically set itself to solve.

As a first step, a compromise can be arranged, it is felt over the Spanish civil war situation and by tactful handling it is hoped that this may become the basis for an understanding on broader issues. The success of such a policy would naturally involve either the isolation of France or her abandonment of close relations with Soviet Russia.

Better Trade Accords

Meanwhile Franco-German considerations are concentrated upon the establishment of better trade relations. The experts who are now discussing this matter are seeking to evolve an agreement similar to the German - Belgian trade agreement which appears to work satisfactorily.

The extent to which France is prepared to co-operate so as to enable Germany to secure raw materials from colonial areas is much debated here.

Divorcing Two Issues?

Reports from Paris that France is now ready to divorce economic discussions and political considerations, and to abandon the attempt to bargain raw materials against disarmament, hardly conforms with the recent statement by Premier Léon Blum, namely that "France is ready to help Germany return to normal economic conditions, if Germany by accepting a general basis for disarmament is willing to help Europe return to normal political life."

Blum's Plan to Rush Parleys with Germany Stirs Opposition: Page 4.

DeValera Moves With London to Settle Old Rifts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 15—Settlement of the Anglo-Irish dispute over the Free State's refusal to continue paying land annuities was one of the issues discussed today and yesterday between President Eamon de Valera of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State and Dominions Secretary Malcolm MacDonald. Mr. de Valera is on a visit to London.

The possibility of submitting the question to arbitration was again mooted. Previously a deadlock was reached because the Free State wanted to refer the dispute to the World Court at The Hague and Britain insisted it should come before the commonwealth tribunal.

Scope of Talks Secret

The exact scope of the discussions has not been divulged, but there is reason to believe that the various constitutional questions at issue between the two countries were discussed, although unification of Ireland certainly was not among them.

The greatest secrecy surrounds the lengthy conversations which began yesterday morning and continued till a late hour at night. The official statement merely says, "Informal discussions took place on a number of matters affecting the relations between the two countries."

It is generally understood, however, that some at any rate of the constitutional issues have been broached and that though no decisions have been reached some progress has been made.

Financial Issue

The chief financial issue concerns the refusal of the President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State to go on paying land annuities over to Britain as has been done by his predecessors. This resulted in a tariff war which still continues, though mitigated by successive "coal-cattle" agreements by which the Free State exchanges cattle for British coal. Meanwhile by means of a special tariff on Irish farm products the British exchequer has fully recovered the loss from the non-payment of land annuities.

Constitutional Issue

On the constitutional side, Britain contests the Free State's right to unilateral action in varying the terms of the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1922 whereby the Free State accepted Dominion status. The questions at issue include the Free State's abolition of Governor General, of the right of Irish citizens to appeal to the Privy Council, and finally the constitutional changes made at the time of Edward's abdication by which the crown was shorn of all connection with the Free State's internal legislation and is now only recognized for external purposes such as the appointment of diplomatic and consular representatives.

Disunity Unfortunate

With the coronation plans far advanced it is inconvenient to say the least that it should still be uncertain whether the Free State is to play any part in the ceremony. Moreover, the coronation is to be followed by an imperial conference in which many important questions will be discussed, among them imperial defense, in which, however, Mr. de Valera is known to be exceedingly interested.

Farm Income For '36 Shows Marked Gains

Favorable Picture Painted of Last Two Years in U. S. Agriculture

World Situation

Soviet Reports Continued Lag in Grain Production, Exports Drop

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—Political theories and prosperous economics generally go back to one basic industry: agriculture. Therefore the year-end reports of the Department of Agriculture, as well as other sources of information on the status of farming in all corners of the globe, take on a particularly illuminating aspect.

At this time of year there are at hand many such sources of information, and several such which came today to the desk of the Washington correspondent are combined into a brief survey of several continents.

Farm Income Figures

First, the United States. Both the National Industrial Conference Board and the Department of Agriculture—in some respects divergent sources of information—agree that the American farmer in 1935 and 1936 did very well despite the drought. The Industrial Conference Board says that the average net income per farmer in the United States in 1935, computed on a basis to make it comparable to the incomes of urban workers, amounted to $1001. This would probably be challenged as high from other sources. It compares with full-time wages of $1041 for fully employed workers in manufacturing industry.

To get these figures, the farmer's produce was figured at retail prices. Gross farm income in kind in farm prices for 1935 amounted to $1,026,000,000, according to this estimate, while at retail prices it reached $2,200,000,000.

Government Payments Small

Government payments did not constitute a predominant factor in farm income, the board reports. Rental and benefit payments averaged $82 per farmer in the total estimate of $1001 net income.

The Department of Agriculture, taking 1936, finds that despite the drought, farm incomes went up 12 per cent while expenses increased only 6 per cent. "The pay realized by the farmer for his work and capital in 1936," says the department's report, "had a purchasing power apparently the highest in any of the last 13 years for which these income estimates are available.

Crop Prices Higher

"Crop prices through the summer and fall averaged 14 per cent higher than a year ago. Farmers received more money both from their crops and from their livestock products this last year than a year ago, notwithstanding that the crop output actually was smaller."

The livestock siuation is now not so bad as following the 1934 drought, since more feed is available.

Discussing another staple, the department says that the present potato supply per person is the lowest in 55 years. The total output per capita last year is 155 pounds, smallest since 1881. It is, however, only one pound less than in the short-crop year 1925.

Conditions in Soviet

Jumping far from the potato fields of Maine and Idaho, the Department of Agriculture publishes this month an exhaustive discussion of Soviet Russian farming by L. Volin, associate agricultural economist. He finds that since the disastrous 1932-33 famine, there has been a gradual recovery, which still leaves the Soviet Union far from being in a position to export much wheat, or even adequately to meet the needs of its expanding population and store up a war reserve.

Appeals to economic incentives have been necessary to temper the rigors of the collectivization policy. A graphic illustration is in the use of combines. In 1930 there were less than 2000 combines, while at the end of 1935 they numbered over 50,000.

"A very significant improvement took place in 1935," the report says, "attributed largely to a new system of payment to the operators. This was steeply graduated according to the results obtained and made it possible for some of the best operators to earn as much as 5000 rubles or more during a relatively short season, while the average annual wage of agricultural workers on state farms or machine-tractor stations was about 1500 rubles in 1935."

In short, the promise of becoming an "economic royalist" turned Russians into more competent combine operators.

Tractor Wins Place

"The tractor," the report says, "has become acclimatized in the Soviet Union. While in 1928 only 1.4 per cent of the total supply of draft power in Russian agriculture was mechanized, and in 1933 17.6 per cent, in 1934 the share of mechanical power reached 25.4 per cent and in 1935 33.1 per cent."

However, grain production still lags. "Even on the basis of the very optimistic official estimate of 99,000,000 short tons in 1935," says the report, "the increase of grain production falls short of the increase of population." Exports are thus

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

U. S. May Inspect Czech Airdromes On Reich Charge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Jan. 15—The German Military Attaché having refused the Czech Government's invitation to see whether Czech airdromes are being prepared for Soviet use, as alleged by National Socialist leaders, the American Military Attaché at Warsaw, Maj. John S. Winslow, who is on a visit to Prague, has been invited to make a tour of inspection, the Monitor is informed today.

The proposal that the Germans should satisfy themselves of the truth of the Czech Government's frequent denials of the existence of Soviet airdromes on Czech soil was first made in October when the Germans ignored it. It was renewed and again ignored this week at the time when British and French officers were invited by Gen. Francisco Franco to see for themselves that there is no German penetration in the Spanish zone of Morocco.

Major Winslow, it is stated, visited the Czech Foreign Office today and was offered the opportunity of examining the Czech airdromes, which he has asked Washington if he may accept. If Washington agrees, it is understood the tour of inspection is to begin at once.

Oldest Ship Title In England Goes To Two-Century Trawler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—When the ketch Ceres of Bude was abandoned sinking in the Bristol Channel not long ago, it was thought that Britain had lost her most ancient sea-going vessel.

But now it appears that this is not so. The Ceres was 125 years of age, but down at Gravesend, toward the mouth of the Thames, is a ship called Ellen which is claimed to have been sailing the estuary regularly for more than 200 years. When the last adventure of the Ceres was given publicity in the London press those who knew Ellen immediately raised an outcry that the Gravesend sailing vessel was the more ancient by 75 years.

Ellen is what is locally known as a "bawley boat," a cutter-rigged shrimp trawler. The boat is owned by Mr. "Curley" Plumb and has been in the Plumb family for a century.

Federated Clubwomen Demand Uniform State Narcotic Laws

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—The General Federation of Women's Clubs today declared war on marihuana, insidious drug reported to be making serious inroads among thrill-seeking youth in this country.

An outline for an aggressive campaign in which all of the federation's departments would co-operate was laid before the mid-winter board meeting here by Mrs. William Dick Sporborg of New York, chairman of legislation.

"Don't any of you feel that the spread of this drug does not concern you," Mrs. Sporborg told the women, as she cited a case where a marihuana-crazed crew had mutinied on a southern cruise. "An entirely new type of persons who know nothing about ordinary habit-forming drugs are falling victims of marihuana," she warned.

The federation, it was announced, will work hand in hand with the Federal Bureau of Narcotics for uniform state narcotic laws. To date, 29 states have enacted such a law, designed to replace inadequate and conflicting state laws.

200 Tons Seized

Reporting that seizures of Marihuana in the United States have approximated 200 tons, Mrs. Sporborg declared that "unequivocal enforcement of a uniform narcotic act by all states in the country is necessary to defeat the rapid spread of this frightful menace."

The clubwomen will also attack the problem by informing themselves on the dangers to youth of illicit distribution of Marihuana, teaching others about the narcotic menace, urging instruction on the subject in the schools, placing literature in public libraries, finding out what action has been taken in their state on the uniform law, working for the establishment of a narcotic institution and farm for the segregation and rehabilitation of its drug addicts, and insisting upon law enforcement in this field.

Study Trade Practices

Asserting that the "family pocketbook has become the prey of numerous pressure business groups," Mrs. Sporborg urged the women to study the effects of various trade practice laws on the consumer. She said that low prices were not the federation's aim, but fair prices, providing the "greatest good for the greatest number." To keep the clubwoman and housewife informed on legislation affecting their interests as consumers, a new bulletin will be distributed regularly by the legislation department.

"We don't want to hurt legitimate profits of business, and we expect the same fair treatment from them," Mrs. Sporborg explained.

Laws Recommended

Other measures to have the backing of the federation at the present session of Congress include: A more adequate pure food and drug act, provision for registration and eligibility of fitness for ownership of pistols and revolvers, protection of national parks from commercial encroachment, adoption of the child labor amendment; deportation of criminal aliens; increased appropriations for the state department; repeal of section 213 of the 1932 economy act; establishment of a national academy of public affairs to train government personnel; uniform safety traffic laws, effective neutrality laws; enabling act for the dissemination of birth control information; and development of the St. Lawrence Waterways.

Mrs. Herbert F. French of Braintree, Mass., reported that women's clubs abroad are directing their attention especially to the question of world peace. Board members were received at the White House this afternoon by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Economics in the News

Industrial Decentralization—No Exodus From New York Limits Found in New Survey—Diffusion, Not Dispersion

—By H. B. E.

The report that New York city is not losing factories confirms the view I expressed here some time ago that the decentralization movement is unnatural. I referred to decentralizers as diverse as Dr. Rexford Guy Tugwell and Henry Ford. Their preachments and practices have given the impression that industry should break up and move out of town.

Figures given during the depression seemed to prove that such decentralization was actually in progress. For instance, between 1931-33 the nation-wide decline in manufacturing establishments was 19 per cent; but New York city lost 27 per cent. Ergo, New York was the victim of decentralization. Nothing of the kind can be found in the municipality's latest report. This shows that in the 1933-35 recovery the pickup in number of factories has been just as abnormal as the previous loss was abnormal.

The figures show an increase of 34.9 per cent, with the new plants spreading out to the periphery of the city limits. It is doubtful whether the nation as a whole could report anything like this figure.

The Ford plan, as the automobile manufacturer once explained it to me, is eventually to "grow my own car, except for the engine." The various parts would be manufactured on the spot, then be transferred to one of a series of assembly plants. By this means Mr. Ford hopes to be the instrument for real income-spreading and rural rehabilitation. Dr. Tugwell as his contribution has put the Federal Government into subsistence settlements, the object being to settle the out-of-work proletariat on vacant land, from which they can support themselves.

I grant that there is too much concentration of population. Neither the Ford nor the Tugwell plan, however, seems to be the soundest way to decentralize. We don't want to return people to already overpopulated farming, as is the potential danger of the subsistence settlements. There is, to be sure, a great need for the new village industries associated with the settlement idea. But what is wrong with inculcating them among the people already settled upon the land?

In regard to Mr. Ford's idea, it does not appear to be economically feasible to start up scattered communities of farm-industrial workers without regard to the existing pattern of industrial enterprise. I mean that you cannot plant factories where you will. It has been suggested that cheap and ubiquitous electric power makes this possible. But power costs in most industries are not large enough to be a determining factor in the location of factories.

A better plan of decentralization, I suggest, consists of developing the small towns contiguous to the overcrowded city areas. This is what is called diffusion, as opposed to the dispersion of the Ford or Tugwell kind. A volume put out by the University of Pennsylvania Press a short time ago advocates such a solution. The author is Daniel B. Creamer. Mr. Creamer writes:

> The promotion of industrial and community activity in these peripheral areas, therefore, is fraught with few social problems. It avoids the potential dangers of creating "company towns" or a well-housed population stranded on a subsistence garden of an acre or two. These dangers, we suspect, are inherent in the efforts to scatter industry among the small towns remote from large cities.

Such a diffusion is different from the kind of dispersion marked, for example, by the flight of the textile industry from New England to the South. This is a special problem, a problem largely caused by wage saving. The diffusion we have in view is the natural antidote to overcrowding, and is shown in progress in the latest data of the New York municipality.

It's Still a Mystery

PARIS, Jan. 15 (AP)—A mystery which has defied the best minds in the French Foreign Office cropped up again today: The disappearance of Germany's official declaration of war on France in 1914.

French rightists resurrected the puzzle of the missing document, linking it with the arrest of Suzanne Linder, Foreign Office employee charged with forging documents.

One newspaper asserted that Mme. Linder's arrest brought the disappearance to light, but Government officials said that the historic note had been sought since it was missed from the files in 1928.

Just what became of it after Baron von Schoen, German Ambassador to France, handed it to Premier René Viviani on August 3, 1914, is not known. Presumably it was filed, but a committee formed in 1928 to edit documents concerning the origins of the World War was unable to find it.

The late Raymond Poincaré quoted it in his memoirs and Philippe Berthelot, then assistant to the Director of the Quay l'Orsay, referred to its text in a document.

It is believed that both of them worked from the original and could help, if they were alive.

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Gain of 2,000,000 Seen in Employment

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor reported yesterday that 2,000,000 unemployed went to work in the year ended last November. "The year's re-employment progress has been marked by gains in the heavy industries where employment has recovered most slowly," the report said.

"Comparing the two Novembers, 1935 and 1936, we find in 1936: 258,000 more at work in building; 252,000 more in the steel and machinery industries; automobiles and tires had added 48,000; railroad repair shops 34,000.

"The industries manufacturing more perishable consumers' goods showed smaller gains: textiles, food, clothing and shoe factories re-employed only 113,000.

"In the distribution industries, wholesale and retail trade added 329,000 workers, and hotels, restaurants, laundries and cleaning plants, 74,000."

Score of Big Radio Stations Of 50,000 Watts Minimum Are Considered for Extension

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—Raising of the United States' radio "voices" by higher power and extension of the radiocasting band to permit the licensing of hundreds of new stations, so that the remotest rural radio sets may have adequate reception, are the radical though gradual changes proposed by A. A. M. Craven, chief engineer of the Federal Communications Commission, and Andrew D. Ring, assistant chief engineer in charge of broadcasting, in a report just submitted to the commission.

The report, the result of hearings conducted by the commission last October, recommends among other things the creation of 25 super-power stations of the class of WLW, Cincinnati, designed to cover broad areas rather than the particular cities near their locations.

Would Permit All-Day Operation

The higher power would furthermore "step up" the power of every American radio station, including even the lowest power transmitters now in operation, and would practically eliminate the so-called "daytime" and "part-time" operation. Practically every station would be permitted all-day operation.

The Craven-Ring report also would widen the radiocast band by taking on the 1500-1600 kilocycle band below the present radiocast band. At present experimental high fidelity radiocasting stations are operating in this band. Under this scheme from 40 to 500 more stations could be licensed to go on the air. These wave lengths also could be made available to Canada and Mexico, notably the latter, because they can be widely duplicated and because they work well in tropical areas.

Would Increase Channels

Creation of the super-power stations would permit duplication of stations in the present "clear channel" group and allow addition of five more channels in this group all with appreciably higher powers than at present allowed.

The report must be acted upon by the three federal commissioners in the broadcast division of the commission. Action is expected within the next two or three months. Every station affected by the ruling will have the right to a formal hearing before decisions on individual cases are rendered.

The six classifications of stations which would be set up by the recommendations of the Commission engineers are as follows:

The Six Classifications

Class A—Twenty-five stations of not less than 50,000 watts each would be assigned to clear channels and would be required to deliver a predetermined "signal" strength over a given area day and night.

Class B—Five channels would be allocated to a varying number of stations of 10,000 to 50,000 watts power, with the possibility that one station on such a channel would utilize 50,000 watts and three or four others 1000 watts or more, each employing directional antennas, so as to avoid interference with the other.

Class C—Fourteen channels would be occupied by a varying number of high power regional stations with powers of 5000 to 50,000 watts so as to give good metropolitan coverage and at the same time serve continguous rural areas.

Class D—Thirty instead of 40 channels would be allocated to regional stations of powers ranging from 1000 to 5000 watts both day and night, and the present limitation of 1000 watts night would be lifted if interference to other stations on the same channel can be avoided.

Ten Regional Channels

Class E—Ten regional channels similar to existing city regionals would be set aside for stations separated by relatively short distances and allotted powers of 500 to 1000 watts depending upon the interference they might cause with other stations on the same channel.

Class F—The six existing so-called "local" channels would be retained, but powers would be permitted of 100 to 250 watts at night in lieu of the present 100-watt night limitation. Again the interference caused by other stations on the same channel would determine the power, and minor allocations might become necessary.

It is reckoned by competent authorities that this new setup, if approved, would enable the commission to add about 50 stations in the present broadcast band, and up to 500 in the 1500-1600 kilocycle band—thus opening the way for the commission to license new stations in many communities which do not now have their own local broadcast outlets. The trend toward increased stations has been marked of late, the commission having authorized more than 60 of them, chiefly in the local low power classifications, since Jan. 1, 1936.

Lithuanian Port Shows Trade Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KLAIPEDA, Lith.—Latest reports show that 19 per cent more vessels entered this Lithuanian port during 1935 than during the previous year. Tonnage of incoming vessels increased by 11 per cent.

A total of 949 steamers cleared the port and 214 sailing vessels. Some 73 per cent of these vessels were cleared with cargo As regards nationality, 480 incoming vessels were German, 221 Swedish, 116 Danish, 95 Brtish, 74 Dutch, 53 Norwegian, 48 Lithuanian, and the remainder, making up the total of 1225, of various other nationalities.

Road Linking Americas Forecast in Few Years

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 15 (AP)—Motorists of the United States may be able within a few years to drive their automobiles to South America. Officials of the United States, Mexico and Central American countries attending the convention of the American Road Builders Association voiced optimism for early completion of the Pan-American Highway linking the two continents of the western hemisphere.

Edwin W. James, chief of the division of highway transport of the United States bureau of public roads, in charge of Latin-American work for this country, said the "entire question is one of finances."

Cruel Sports Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A children's section of the League for the Prohibition of Cruel Sports is planned by the executive committee of that organization here.

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On Strike—Not Lunch Hour

Acme

Sit-Down Strike at Flint, Mich.
Strikers in Fisher Body Plant Find Use for Upholstery Intended for Automobiles

Auto Strike Truce Brightens Hopes for Quick Settlement

(Continued from Page 1)

Wyndham Mortimer, first vice-president, and John Brophy of Washington, secretary of the Committee for Industrial Organization, an association of a dozen or more unions, which is backing the strike as part of a general move to organize workers in mass production industry. The automobile workers' board of strategy was also in the city.

Removal of the danger of violence inherent in a sit-down strike where strikers take possession of a plant, makes one of the greatest gains in the public interest in today's agreement.

Fortunate Lack of Violence

For a strike of this magnitude to run as long as it has with still many days apparently to go, and no greater violence than has occurred, is remarked upon by observers as fortunate. For one thing, the company was pre-empted by the sit-down strike from trying to operate its seized plants. The quick dispatch of troops by Governor Murphy to Flint snuffed out the threat growing out of the riot there.

Evidently, the terms of the truce allow the company to try to resume production if it chooses at the end of 15 days, should the strike be not settled by then. No pledge to the contrary is given, but the union will take recourse to Governor Murphy if the 15 days' discussion proves barren. The Governor will then be as anxious to prevent violence as he was this week.

While half a month seems a long time for debate between a company and its workers, both keen to get back to work, the obstacles to peace seem enormous.

Not an Ordinary Dispute

This is not an ordinary labor dispute, nor is the automobile workers' union involved. The prestige of John L. Lewis and his future as a labor leader, the fate of the C. I. O., the independent labor alliance he leads, the quarrel between the C. I. O. and the American Federation of Labor, and the possibility of a national labor party being formed in 1940 all are concerned in the parley starting here next Monday.

Acceptance of a new type of labor union, the industrial union designed to enlist all the workers in an industry, will be asked of General Motors Corporation. Large scale manufacturing will be hoping that General Motors can fend off this demand, as other big non-union corporations will anticipate their turn will come soon if Lewis and the C. I. O. win here.

Consequently the obstacles to adjustment at this moment seem exceptional if both sides cling to their principal positions.

C. I. O. Vitally Involved

Chief of these involves the place of the C. I. O. union in the automobile industry.

The union initially demanded the right to be recognized as the sole bargaining agency for the workers in General Motors. The corporation refused this. The union then for the purpose of negotiations reduced its demand, waiving for the time being its claim to represent all employees.

The union today waived its demand for recognition as a condition for withdrawing the sit-down strikers. As a matter of fact, the question of recognition appears a topic for the terms of settlement, rather than for the terms of preliminary discussion.

The company continues to insist upon workers not covered by the union being excluded from its jurisdiction. The corporation's spokesmen declared today that no right of any workers not represented by the union would be prejudiced by any of the proposed negotiations.

Test as Yet Inconclusive

The test of the sit-down strike as yet seems inconclusive. It has proved a tremendously powerful instrument of workers in this strike as in the rubber sit-downs at Akron.

It is a new institution. Governor Murphy, who is regarded by union labor as friendly, has indicated that he deems the strikers' possession of plants illegal, but the law has not been tried out effectively to date.

Several weaknesses in the sit-down technique have been demonstrated by automobile events to offset its advantages to labor.

If the sit-down is carried out by a minority, there may be a kick back from the majority who are dispossessed from their jobs by the shut-down.

In the steel organizing campaign, started by John L. Lewis, effort was made to educate the workers to be unionized. In the automobile strike, no such education campaign preceded the strike wave.

Also the sit-down must apparently be a strike that comes before demands are formally presented, otherwise if the men go home from the day's work, the company may close the plant before they come back.

As soon as the sit-downers leave a plant they lose some of their potency.

The union agrees to clear the plants of strikers as soon as practicable and before Monday, when negotiations start.

Plants not shut down as a result of the strike will resume operations on a reduced basis in order to alleviate distress, according to the corporation's plan. The removal of dies, tools, materials, etc., is agreed to mutually for the purpose of export trade, but for that alone.

In resuming work, the company pledges itself to make no discriminations against union employees.

Agriculture

(Continued from Page 1)

dwindling "to insignificant proportions."

Yields in several subsidiary but important crops, like sugar beets, cotton, sunflower seeds, still are below pre-war figures. "The new program," concludes the report, "would tax severely the most efficient agricultural organization operating under the most favorable conditions."

Brazil's Cotton Crop

The Department of Agriculture's magic carpet takes a highly informative flight, next, over Brazil in an inspection of the sensationally increasing cotton production in the big state of Sao Paulo. In 1927-28, Sao Paulo produced 9.2 per cent of Brazil's 501,000 bales of cotton. In 1935-36, it produced 784,000 bales—or 45.6 per cent of the national 1,718,000 bale crop.

The production is about 40 per cent in the hands of Japanese. Methods of soil-clearing and cultivation are amazing to American cotton growers. Much of the land cleared is in timber and brush—heavy tropical timber having stood a year or two ago where perhaps three fourths of the present cotton crop is growing.

Hand Planted Crop

Trees and brush are cut down in the autumn months of March and April. They dry out during the winter months, and the land is burned over in September. That leaves many stumps. The land is then turned over to tenants. It is so mellow and friable that they can cultivate it with a hoe. They scratch around a little among the stumps, and plant cotton by hand between the stumps in rows about 7 feet apart and 3½ feet apart in the rows.

Stump pulling and blasting is unknown. After each season, the cotton plants are piled around the stumps and burned.

In three or four years, the land is fairly clear of stumps, and can be plowed!

Cotton Acreage Grows

By these primitive but successful methods, cotton acreage goes up by leaps and bounds.

The Japanese labor largely comes in under contract for the coffee plantations. The workers are kept on the plantation by contract for two years, during which they learn a little Portuguese and something of local conditions. They have never grown cotton before, but they learn speedily, they take tenant-farming contracts, and make a real go of it.

Wage Scale Law

Where the farmers are on a tenant basis, their share in the income is low. And wages to pickers and laborers are also low. Pickers get the equivalent of 50 cents for 100 pounds of cotton, while farm laborers get the equivalent of from 30 to 40 cents a day, without board. Insect and disease problems are as yet not great.

Active publicity and many forms of federal and state assistance continue to send cotton production up in São Paulo, although Japanese immigration is now channelled and somewhat restricted.

Argentine Meat Opposed

ONTARIO, Ore., Jan. 15 (AP)—The Oregon Wool Growers' Association adopted a resolution on Jan. 13 opposing admission of Argentine meat products and lowering of tariffs on meat or wool in reciprocal trade agreements.

Virginia Seeks To Curb Influx Of Low Pay Mills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 15—A "substantial number of low-wage industries employing mostly female labor" are "apparently coming to Virginia mainly to escape the higher labor standards in the State from which they come," John Hopkins Hall, State labor commissioner, declared in his annual report released by Gov. George C. Peery.

The commissioner recommended that the State adopt a minimum wage law, raise the standards of the child labor law and pass an 8-hour-day law for women workers in order to bar the door to Virginia against the exploitive type of industries. He said that manufacturing industries in Virginia in 1935 exceeded the 1929 employment level by 6 per cent, but that wages were still 18 per cent below the 1929 level. Employment in manufacturing industries of the State show a 10 per cent gain in 1936.

Hours Lengthened

In addition to the wage lag in Virginia industry, a number of concerns have lengthened hours and decreased wages since the end of the NRA, the labor commissioner reported to Governor Peery. The low-wage itinerant industry that "visits Virginia" is finding here, he intimated, a field for cut-throat competition.

"In other words," the labor commissioner says, "they are coming to Virginia to gain a competitive advantage by working their employees long hours at low wages. Some communities are encouraging these industries to locate within their bounds by granting them tax exemptions for a period of years, by providing them buildings, free rent, or otherwise subsidizing them.

Dangers Are Cited

"Such concerns are generally inadequately financed, bring in and set up badly worn and obsolete equipment and secure employees during a so-called training period often several months in duration at a very small wage or at no wage at all. Then when the period for which the community agreed to subsidize them nears an end, or the time comes when they must begin paying taxes into the community coffers, they move on to other communities offering enticing subsidies.

"Concerns of this type are an economic and social liability to the community and the State. To prevent the location of such concerns in its borders and to protect the workers as well as employers who voluntarily maintain good wage and hour standards, the State should enact a minimum wage law, raise the standards of the child labor law and amend the hours law for women to provide for a working day of not more than eight hours."

Strikers Charge Maritime Leaders Ban Negotiations

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—The joint maritime strike council announced it would file a complaint with the National Labor Relations Board today charging the International Mercantile Marine Corporation and other shipowners with violating the National Labor Relations act by refusing to negotiate with east and gulf coast strike leaders.

Reports from Washington that national officers of two groups represented in the council—the deck officers and engineers—had called off their strike on the east and gulf coasts reached strike headquarters as former Repre-entative Vito Marcantonio and Hyman Glickmann attorney for the council, were departing for Washington to file the complaint.

Leaders in the east coast maritime strike took the position that the announcement didn't mean anything.

Jack Lawrensen, secretary of the joint maritime strike council, said the officers of the organization of Masters, Mates, and Pilots of America and the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, who made the announcement, "have been repudiated by their organizations."

Mr. Lawrensen said the officers of the deck and engine rooms unions "timed their announcement in an effort to nullify the campaign in the capital against the vicious anti-labor clauses of the Copeland ship bill."

The appeal to the labor relations board, the council announced, is being taken "pursuant to" the decision last week of Supreme Court Justice Aron Steuer, who ruled the board his "exclusive jurisdiction" to decide the inter-union controversy over the right to negotiate with shipowners.

The council stated: "The situation has been drastically changed in view of the removal from office of old officials in coastwise elections."

Rocking Cutter For Steel Plate Prevents Curl

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 15 (AP)—A mechanism patterned after a rocking chair provided yesterday a solution of a problem of steel manufacturing—the bending of steel beneath cutting shears.

Some time ago, A. W. Soderberg, chief engineer at the Homestead mill of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, thought of the troublesome "bow" and the resultant need of straightening the plates, while he sat in his home idly tipping a rocking chair with his toe.

He noticed that only a relatively small part of the rocker touched the floor at any time. Came his idea:

"Maybe there's something we can develop in that."

He built a little wooden model of a cutting device with a blade, which, like the chair rocker, touched only a small part at a time; and he took the model to his office.

His associates weren't particularly impressed.

"I'll show you," said Mr. Soderberg, "we'll get some chewing gum."

One by one they fed sticks of gum into the device. Each came out cleanly snipped, smooth and uncurled.

Then the engineers went to work. From the model grew an 80-ton rocking shear, to cut steel without a curl.

Tomorrow, with Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation and with directors present, the new unit at the Homestead mill will be opened.

Navy Accepts Steel Bid After Two Calls Faill

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—The Navy Department has accepted a bid of the Apollo Steel Company of Apollo, Penna., for 1,500,000 pounds of steel, after two previous calls for bids brought no response from steel companies. The Navy attributed the dearth of bids to manufacturers' reluctance to submit to wage and hour regulation of government contractors under the Walsh-Healy act.

The price asked by the Apollo company was not given because the order consisted of assorted types of steel at varying prices.

Latin Still Has Its Friends

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 15—Who said that the learning of "amo, amas, amat" and all that goes with acquiring a foreign language isn't practical, in preparing young people for modern life?

Whoever did, bring him on, challenged members of a round table held here during recent meetings of the American Philological Society. Answering current criticisms, this group held that foreign languages have real social value because they "train the mind in the rich inheritances of the world's best thought," and afford needed mental discipline.

It recommended that a committee be formed to reawaken interest in foreign languages as part of the high-school curriculum. Definite action in behalf of languages is needed, they held, because many modern educational writers are attacking them as "anti-social and opposed to current notions of so-called success."

Under the leadership of Prof. R. C. Flickinger of State University of Iowa, many teachers expressed themselves at this round table in favor of language teaching, because of the opportunity for intellectual discipline it affords. They deplored the shift in some quarters to social studies which include "such subjects as local politics and cheap economics of the get-rich-quick variety."

One of the participants in the discussion summarized the views of the speakers as follows:

"The early purpose of the high school primarily to train students for colleges where the pursuit of theology, medicine or law was the ultimate goal, combined with an outmoded conception of the classics as a gentleman's study and therefore acceptable to the workingman's son as a means of escape from the family drudgery, has given way to a justifiable tendency to make the secondary school curriculum the training-ground for more immediate practical success.

"There is, however, no need for this overwhelming pressure on the part of the so-called social group to run all the students through a mill which calls for mere average attainment."

A motion adopted by the group called for the formation of a committee "to combat this alarming tendency to undermine formal study of the classics for their own sake and the discipline which they impose," and to "revive and stimulate interest in the foreign languages and other related subjects, whereby the real love for learning may be kept alive and our high schools maintain true social efficiency."

Harold Samuel

LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP) — Harold Samuel, pianist and composer who passed on today, won musical renown by giving six separate weeks of Bach recitals in London. He had toured the Continent and the United States.

Mr. Samuel was born in London and studied at the Royal College of Music. He made his debut as a pianist at St. James's Hall in 1894.

Mr. Samuel associated himself principally with the works of Bach, at the same time composing music for comic opera, operettas, many songs and instrumental numbers.

Labor Secretary Acts to Cut Contract Exemptions to $2000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—The silent but intense struggle between industry and labor over the Walsh-Healey Government Contracts Act took a new and unexpected turn here today.

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, announced she would urge Congress to amend the original act to reduce from $10,000 to $2000 the size of purchases which would be exempt from its provisions.

Such a change in the law would, it is believed, put a very large plug into the major loophole through which contractors are now selling large quantities of supplies to the Government without observing the wage and hour provisions specified under the act for work on all Government purchases.

Example of Evasion

At present, the act applies only when a purchase costs $10,000 or over. An example of how this is evaded was furnished in a recent purchase of sheets by the Veterans Administration. The contract amounted to about $40,000. The administration advertised for the entire amount in one lot. But instead of getting one bid for the entire order, it received a group of bids, each one for just under $10,000 worth of the sheets. No manufacturer was willing to sell an amount of the sheets which would put the transaction in the $10,000 class and therefore force him to put his plant on a Walsh-Healey standards basis.

To date approximately $30,000,000 worth of contracts have been let under terms of the act. How much has been purchased in the under-$10,000-lump bracket has not been estimated, but is believed to be a larger sum.

Navy Finds Loophole

Another loophole was discovered by the navy. Having been unable to purchase copper under the act—no copper manufacturer would bid—it went into the open market and purchased 400,000 pounds of copper. The entire purchase was exempt because it was made not under contract, as is usual in all large Government purchases, but over the counter.

The act was devised originally to use the vast amount of federal buying as a club over the head of industry to require it to maintain NRA wage and hour standards.

Negotiation Plans Approved

DETROIT, Jan. 15 (AP) — General Motors Corporation and the United Automobile Workers of America agreed to these terms for opening negotiations for a settlement of their labor dispute in Detroit Monday morning:

"The evacuation of sit-down strikers will be effectuated as soon as practicable and before Monday morning," the union said. General Motors has stipulated ever since Governor Murphy began more than a week ago to arrange a peace parley that such a move must precede the opening of conferences for collective bargaining.

"The union will in good faith endeavor to arrive at a speedy settlement," its letter to the Governor said.

The statement from General Motors executives said the negotiations, which will open in its office here at 11 a. m., Monday, "will be conducted frankly and without prejudice to anyone." It added that there will be "no discrimination against any employee of union affiliation."

"Negotiations," said General Motors, "shall continue until a satisfactory settlement shall be effected, if possible. Unless such a settlement is concluded sooner, there shall be no termination of efforts to effect a settlement for at least 15 days from the date of commencement of negotiations, it being understood that the negotiations shall be conducted with the utmost dispatch, and every effort shall be made by both parties to bring about a speedy settlement.

Company Arrangement

"The corporation has no intention and will not during the negotiations remove any dies, tools, machinery, materials (except for export trade) for equipment from any of the plants on strike and agrees during said period not to resume operation of any plant."

The U. A. W. A. had insisted ever since attempts were started to arrange for negotiations that the "sit down" strikers would not vacate the five General Motors plants they occupied unless the corporation promised not to remove equipment or resume operations.

The union's statement to the Governor was signed by Homer Martin, president; Wyndham Mortimer, first vice-president, and John Brophy, director of the Committee for Industrial Organization. John L. Lewis and his C. I. O. have been supporting the striking auto workers.

Long Conference Ends

General Motors' letter bore the signatures of William S. Knudsen, executive vice-president; Donaldson Brown, chairman of its finance committee, and John Thomas Smith, chief of its legal counsel.

These six men had been conferring either together or in their separate groups intermittently for more than 17 hours. They were called together by Governor Murphy, in whose offices the discussions were held. The governor and James F. Dewey, federal labor conciliator, also were present.

During the occasional recesses two other federal conciliators—Edward C. McDonald and John E. O'Connor—also talked with the conferees.

In a formal statement amplifying General Motors' letter to the Governor the corporation announced that "in order to alleviate distress the corporation proposes to resume operations on a reduced basis at the plants not shut down as a result of the strike."

"It is felt," the statement continued, "that every opportunity should be taken to effect a fair settlement of the matters in dispute with strikers as soon as possible. No rights of any worker not represented by the union will be prejudiced in any of the proposed negotiations."

Governor Murphy said that a decision will be made later concerning the demobilization of the National Guard units which have been called out. In Flint 2300 troops were billeted after last Monday night's rioting.

Board of Strategy

The union's board of strategy remained near the Governor's office throughout the conference, and the union leaders frequently consulted the board members during the recesses in the joint meeting.

Four more General Motors plants announced yesterday that they would close, due to the strike and lack of parts. Eight hundred employees of the Fisher and Chevrolet plants at Tarrytown, N. Y., were released last night, and the management said both would close completely by Monday. Their workers total 4000. Two Chevrolet factories in Saginaw, Mich., will close tomorrow, Alfred G. Gulliver, manager, announced.

Editor Freed of Charge Of Libeling President

SAN JOSE, Calif., Jan. 13 (AP)—The case against P. Milton Smith, elderly Mountain View editor accused of libeling President Roosevelt in an editorial, was dismissed today because of "insufficient evidence."

"My impression is that the allegations in the complaint are not libelous," said Justice of the Peace Grandin H. Miller.

The complaint was based on an editorial Nov. 27 in the 68-year-old editor's newspaper the Weekly Register-Leader in which he said the President was "a man universally hated for a smiling hypocrite, a mountebank of the lowest order and the biggest 'false alarm' since the creation of man."

Horace E. Beales, president of the Mountain View patriotic league, signed the complaint, saying the editor's action was akin to "anarchy."

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 247 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.
New Haven-Waterbury—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 10:05 a. m., W1XBS, 1530kc.
New London—Daily, 11 a. m. and 4:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Augusta—Daily, 5:15 p. m., WRDO, 1370kc.

Massachusetts

Boston-Springfield—Week days, 1:45 p. m., and 5 p. m., WBZ-WBZA, 990kc; W1XK (shortwave), 9.57mc.
Boston—Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 6 p. m., W1XAL (shortwave), 11.79mc.
Boston—Week days, 12 noon and 4 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:15 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Week days, 10 a. m., WLNH, 1310kc.
Manchester—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 2:45 p. m., WFEA, 1340kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 1:15 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Rutland—Week days, 11:30 a. m., and 7:15 p. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
Springfield—Week days, 11:30 a. m. and 9 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
St. Albans—Week days, between 11 and 12 noon, WQDM, 1370kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 9 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 6 p. m., W1XAL, 11.79mc.
Boston—Week days, 1:45 p. m., and 5 p. m., W1XK 9.57mc.

Canada

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 2:45 p. m., CFCX, 6.00mc.

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Grim Stories Are Unfolded Of Labor and Radicalism In La Follette Coal Probe

By Richard L. Stout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—The atmosphere and background of the La Follette Labor Espionage Committee is probably as important as the testimony.

The set, grim face of young Senator Robert M. La Follette gives the tone for the gathering. There are stories of floggings and kidnapings, of tyrannies and usurpations of civil rights.

Where in Washington but in this committee, for example, could such a sentence be extracted from a witness as the following, picked at random:

"They continued to club me for the first portion of the ride."

Yet that statement was delivered in a quiet unemotional tone that fitted into the whole story of a well-known flogging, and did not stir the large audience particularly, that is not more than they were stirred already.

Back in Dark Ages

That America has industrial dark spots of which she is not particularly proud nobody denies, and the La Follette Committee is frankly out to throw light on them. Many of the stories are old; they make up the editorial and correspondence pages of left-wing magazines week after week; nor is the evidence given before the committee always conclusive.

It is repetition of what might be described as old atrocities. What is new is that here, under the congressional committee, the stories receive for the first time a national telling and a national audience. And so there have flocked all the disenfranchised elements, the radicals and those who want the social system bettered or at any rate changed: Labor leaders, "wobblies," Negroes, communists, to tell what has been going on in some of the cobwebby corners of the American industrial system.

Strange Grouping of Actors

The dramatis personae is an odd one even for Washington, which has seen a good many queer performances. There is young, grim La Follette and suave Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah in the role of inquisitors. There are tart corporation officials. But the oddities are from another class.

Here, for example, is frail, young Jack Barton, who for some inexplicable reason is willing to remain organizer for the Communist Party in Bessemer, Ala., at $10 a week, though it brings constant arrest and the wearing of heavy shackles on convict road work for an alleged offense against a city statute which the State Appellate Court later struck out, declaring it unconstitutional.

The martyr-light gleams in Barton's mild eyes, and it is easy to see that he is a problem which even the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, subsidiary of United States Steel and dominant factor in Jefferson County, Ala., doesn't quite know how to deal with.

Frail Types But Mighty

Then there is kindly, academic, matter-of-fact Joseph S. Gelders, former assistant professor at Alabama University, representative of the National Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners, organization founded by Lincoln Steffens, now headed by Rockwell Kent, the artist.

This group was interested in the Scottsboro case before their work in Jefferson County, in the bailiwick of the "T. C. I." as it is popularly called. Gelders was in the war and is a member of the American Legion, and it was he who was victim of the September, 1935, flogging.

For this, indictments have never been secured, although alleged identifications have been made. In good-natured drawl Gelders tells of being kidnaped, clubbed, left insensible and nearly naked in the woods. Gelders is a slight figure too. Looking at him and Barton one wonders why the martyrs of this world are so often anything but the robust type.

He Knows Bessemer

Quite a different figure is J. W. McClung, sergeant of the state detective force, sent by Gov. Bid Graves, to investigate the Gelders' flogging. He is a wiry little terrier of a man, with a cool, dry, worldly wisdom that brings revealing comments on the part "T. C. I." plays in the life of Jefferson County.

It is doubtful if he understands martyrs, but he knows Bessemer.

Bordern Burr, T. C. I. counsel, and a member of the American Liberty League lawyers committee that pronounced the Wagner Labor Relations Act unconstitutional a year ago, who proceeded McClung as witness, described the company-workers relationship in Jefferson County in glowing terms. It is "almost a family relationship," he has said.

And He Knows Other Things

But McClung, whose ancestors were probably Scottish, tells dryly how the road was mined and ambushed over which the marching workers came to the Acmar and Margaret mines of the De Bardeleban properties, when Virgil Thomas, United Mine Workers organizer was killed and half a dozen others injured—an incident which brought indictments, but either failed to bring trials or convictions.

McClung tells, too, of the evidence by which Gelders picked out W. J. Hanna and Dent Williams of Birmingham as his kidnapers. Hanna is a captain in the Alabama National Guard and Williams is a lieutenant. McClung said Hanna is known throughout the area as the head of the T. C. I. company's "secret police," and that Williams works for him.

No Indictments Were Found

"You have appeared before grand juries for 25 years," Senator La Follette asked McClung, "do you feel the evidence against Hanna and Williams justified indictments?"

"Oh, absolutely," said the little, stocky man.

But no indictments were issued. Gelders and McClung both charged that the prosecuting officers of Jefferson County, George L. Bailes, had "tried to throw cold water" on the evidence, and had revived the prejudices of the Scottsboro Case Against Gelders.

Pressed to be more specific McClung replied:

"You know, Senator, the TCI owns about fifteen-sixteenths of that country around there and any decision against Captain Hanna—even in a court of misdemeanor for a $10 fine—might involve the TCI."

He added that the United States Steel subsidiary is considering a $32,000,000 addition to its plant in the area, and said:

"Hanna is supposed to be employed by those people, and two or three other companies as a secret investigator working strictly on the communist and labor question."

Fees Were Once Fat

Until recently the sheriff of Jefferson County got his pay through fees. Mr. Burr had justified his companies, armies of special deputies on the ground that the county was too poor to maintain order itself. McClung, however, dissented sharply. There was money enough in the county he said, look at the big steel and iron groups there. When the sheriff got fees "he used to make more money than the President of the United States did before his salary was raised." The sheriff got a daily fee, he explained, for every company guard he commissioned.

"Does the sheriff still gete free?"

"I don't know," said McClung dryly, "but there's a lot of deputies in Alabama. The woods are full of them."

As he left the witness stand he muttered:

"Just try to get a jury down there that will return an indictment against the companies."

'Liquor Tsar' Job Offered to Morgan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—The $50,000 job of "tsar" of the "self-regulatory" body which the liquor corporations of the country have established as the Distilled Spirits Institute, Inc., is today in the hands of W. Forbes Morgan, treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, if he decides to take it. Mr. Morgan has had the bid under consideration for some time, it was learned from him, and has given it serious thought as an opportunity for public service.

The incumbent would have powers comparable to that of the American film industry's high commissioner, Will Hays, and of baseball's arbiter, Kenesaw Mountain Landis, since his responsibility would be supervision and governing of the conduct of the liquor business in relation to its own trade members and to the consumer.

Mr. Morgan said he would continue in his $15,000 a year national committee office even if he accepts the institute's offer. He was a For-Roosevelt-Before-Chicago Democrat and began his political fund-raising career as finance director of the Roosevelt forces prior to the 1932 Democratic convention, crowning it this year as director of collections of $2,700,000 for the 1936 Roosevelt campaign. In the interim he had served as secretary of the National Committee and a deputy governor of the Farm Credit Board.

A cousin of J. Pierpont Morgan and an uncle by his first marriage of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mr. Morgan was an investment banker until his retirement from this field in 1926.

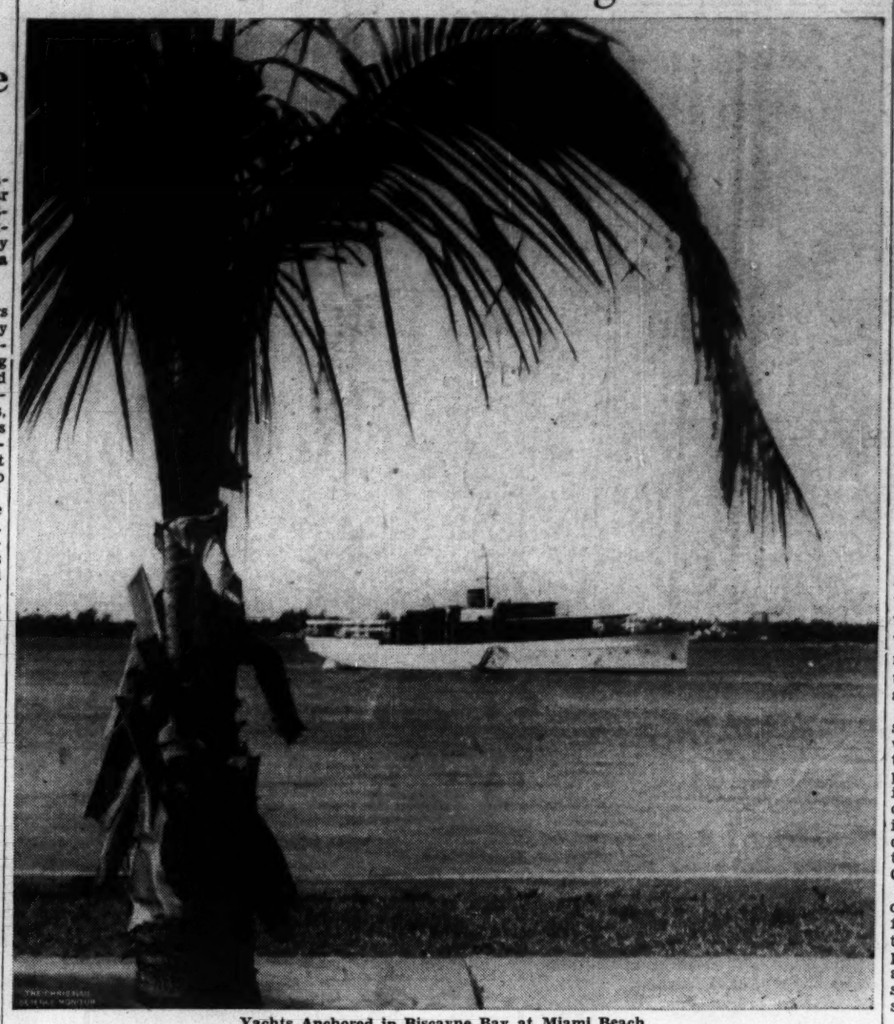
Model of Lavoisier 'Lab' Shown in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14 — A model of the chemical laboratory in which Antoine Laurent Lavoisier carried on his work was unveiled in the Franklin Institute on Jan. 13. It is the second in a series designed to show the progress in laboratory equipment. A model of a present-day laboratory was completed several years ago and a third, showing the equipment used by medieval alchemists, will be ready before long.

Participating in the unveiling ceremonies were M. Marcel de Verneuil, French consul in Philadelphia; Dr. James Francis Cooke of the Franco-American Institute of Science; M. Emile Geyelin of the Alliance Française; Henry Butler Allen, director of the Franklin Institute; and a representative of the Union Carbide and Carbon Company, donor of the exhibit.

Part of Miami's Floating Suburb



Yachts Anchored in Biscayne Bay at Miami Beach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 15—An array of yachts dotting the shimmering waters of Biscayne Bay is one of the beautiful spectacles of the resort season here.

A veritable floating city, these palatial craft, representing an investment of about $80,000,000, are the winter residence of more than 5000 persons.

Practically all available docking facilities have been filled and anchorage is at a premium. Already there are 304 yachts and pleasure boats in Biscayne Bay. Last year the height of the season saw only slightly more than 200.

Of the $80,000,000 in yachting craft now here, about $5,000,000 is represented in smaller boats, under 50 feet. Hundreds of seamen, ship carpenters, mechanics, cooks and the like are given employment on these boats.

For yachts measuring more than 200 feet the monthly cost is estimated at between $15,000 and $17,000, exclusive of what owners and guests spend on pleasure and entertainment. It has been estimated that yachting visitors spent $5,000,000 here last season, with indications that this figure will be exceeded this year.

Illinois Owner and Lessee Share Damage Done by Liquor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 15—Responsibility for the damage done by liquor doesn't stop with the seller in Illinois. The power and scope of the State's "dramshop act," revived following repeal of the prohibition law, is demonstrated in a case just settled here in which the mother of a boy killed in a saloon brawl was awarded damages of $35,000 from the saloon keepers, and the owner of the building in which the saloon was located.

A jury decided that under the "dramshop act" Mrs. Anne O'Connor could recover that amount, the largest ever involved here in such a case, because she was harmed by the death of her son, who was shot by another boy during a quarrel. Both were drunk, testimony showed.

The "dramshop act," now a section of the Illinois Liquor Control Law, permits a mother, father, wife, or child to sue if he or she is harmed personally or financially "in consequence of the intoxication of any person." It was shown that Mrs. O'Connor depended on her son as her sole support.

The law provides that owners of the property can be held liable if it is shown that they knew it was used for a saloon. In this case Frank C. Rathje, named with the saloon keepers as defendant in his capacity as trustee for the Foreman State Trust and Savings Bank, declared that the matter does not effect him personally and that as a matter of fact he himself "has a very definite policy against leasing property for dramshop or saloon purposes."

English 'Favorite' High School Study In North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The "mother tongue" is still the favorite subject for study among the high school children of North Carolina, where more than 99½ per cent of the people are native-born Americans and a majority are the descendants of English-speaking parents. Those whose forbears are not from the British Isles are from German stock. The Negro population is American born.

Of the 167,946 in the state's high schools, "nearly all" study standard English courses, Clyde Erwin, superintendent of public instruction, said in a report, just issued. "English," he explained, "is the most popular subject of the 86 being taught."

The next most popular subject is mathematics—algebra, in this case, which claims the daily attention of 89,358. Citizenship, or civics, courses are being studied by 47,149. Only 150 take North Carolina history; but this, it was explained, is because most of the boys and girls studied this subject in grammar school. However, 25,518 study world history and 29,209 United States history.

French leads Latin in the foreign language field, the figures being 38,764 versus 16,161, while only 118 are studying German and 655 Spanish. Agriculture classes have a combined enrollment of 13,389, and home economics 31,184. Bible classes include 927 students.

Queensland Pastoral Lands Cut Into Grazing Blocks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl.—Lands approximating 1,750,000 acres, with a carrying capacity of about 400,000 sheep, will be divided into grazing selections early this year, provided the seasonal conditions are satisfactory. The area is part of a number of large pastoral leases held from the Crown and now resumed on termination of the leases.

The land has been cut up into 136 grazing selections, and priority of selection of 110 of these will be given to graziers in the neighborhood whose present holdings are not large enough. The remaining 26 large-sized blocks will be balloted for.

All the blocks lie in the western sheep country which so far has not been affected by the drought of the last five to six months.

Army Uniform Changed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—The army changed the shoulder ornament on its blue dress uniforms yesterday, substituting shoulder starps of pre-war type for detachable insignia of rank. Pockets also were authorized on the uniform, which is suitable for White House receptions and other formal occasions.

Man Sought in Slaying Of Mattson Boy Surrenders

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 15 (AP)—Fred Orrin Haynes, ex-Folsom (Calif.) prison convict, sought for questioning in the Charles Mattson kidnap-killing case, surrendered here today and was questioned in Detective Capt. Marshall Scrafford's office.

The detective said Haynes came into the city police station early today, while state police were seeking a man and woman who disappeared from a four-room furnished cottage five miles north of Seattle Wednesday—two days after the boy was discovered near Everett, Wash.

Another man, Lee Haskell Fowler, was held in the county jail at Bellingham, Wash. The jail was blockaded while federal officers interrogated him.

Tax Paid by Employer Counts as Pay Increase

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—Generosity on the part of American employers in paying for both their own and employees' shares of Social Security taxes will result in an extra tax upon such contributions, officials of the Social Security Board announced here today. They regarded the payments as wage increases.

As a practical matter, the effect of the ruling will be slight, especially for persons in the lower income brackets, according to Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, regional director of the board here. This was because the extra tax, figured at only 1 per cent of 1 per cent of wages paid, in most cases should be too small to be included in the returns, she said.

London's Variable Harbor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The harbor of the Port of London is 70 miles in length and varies in width from 10 miles at the Nore to 100 yards at Richmond.

Union League Club Opens Doors Once Denied Democrats

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—The Union League Club, fortress of rock-ribbed Republicanism since Civil War days and recruitment center in the sequent "reconstruction" period for the carpet-bag legions which completed the sectional schism between North and South politics, today had its doors open for the first time to the membership of Democrats.

The voiding of its Republicans-only rule was in the terms of a 6-to-1 vote of approval at the club's regular monthly meeting here last night, when it was declared that this was "not a time for narrow partisanship, but for broad-minded Americanism." As voiced by Charles C. Paulding, president of the club, the censensus was that the traditional ban had come to exclude many men "whose views on all the large public questions affecting the Union are essentially those held by our membership."

"With the adoption of the change proposed," he continued, "the club, guided as ever by the great patriotic principles which brought it into being, may face the uncertain years ahead confident of an increasing power and influence in the part it may play upon the solutions of the large problems which will confront the country."

Follows Split in Democracy

The precedent-setting action is a direct aftermath of political tendencies which split the politics of the nation in the 1936 presidential campaign, with Republicans and Democratic leaders joining hands in the Anti-New Deal American Liberty League and men like Alfred E. Smith breaking a life-long Democratic alignment to vote Republican.

Numerous of the distinguished conservatives who bolted the Roosevelt Democracy to form a Jeffersonian party have been frequent visitors at the club, including John W. Davis, Lewis O. Douglas, Bainbridge Colby and Newton D. Baker, and these, it is understood, are the class of "non-Republicans" whom the club now deems possess the "fixed and sound principles" that qualify for membership.

The issue was twice brought to a club vote in the '90's, but negatived on the ground that the best way for a Democrat to show he thought like a Republican was to become one and that this was the only way to preserve the essential purpose of the club "to unite the effort of earnest and patriotic men."

About 200 of the 1500 members were present to erase the old-time restriction in the $3,000,000 clubhouse last night.

Calm Thinking In Washington On Air Mishaps

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 — Some very calm and careful thinking—and also a certain amount of hysteria mixed up with politics—have been the result in government and congressional quarters here of the recent disturbing succession of commercial airline accidents.

The public aftermath has been twofold. Senator Royal S. Copeland, chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, has announced that his committee will investigate thoroughly the accidents. The Department of Commerce has summoned representatives of all the commercial airlines to a safety conference to be held here in February.

These moves, frankly, amount to little more than an effort to meet the public demand for action in the face of a series of accidents which would appear to laymen to indicate that blame can be attributed somewhere—either to the government's machinery for improving safety in the air or to the lines themselves and their equipment.

A feature is the perfectly understandable desire on both sides involved to escape blame—if such there be. It is at this point that politics enters in—with pressure being brought on interested members of Congress to take action which by implication at least would tend to clear the air lines of the blame and throw it on the Bureau of Air Commerce.

At the same time the officials of that organization, already afflicted with what might almost be termed a persecution complex from previous brushes with the airlines and Congress, find it difficult to restrain temselves from heated public statements.

Real Problem Assessed

Behind this surface tension, the real problem is being assessed dispassionately. As yet no conclusions are advanced. Investigations of the most recent accidents are not yet complete. But certain broad generalizations as to American commercial aviation and the safety factor are being made.

Here are the known facts. After a long period of comparative freedom from accidents commercial aviation has had a very bad month. Beginning with Dec. 15 there have been five accidents with commercial planes in which 15 passengers and eight employees of the air lines have been killed. In one of the accidents there was no fatality. This occured in the Dec. 19 crash of an Eastern Air Lines plane near Port Jervis, New York. It is to be noted that this line has not had a passenger fatality in over 10 years.

Other Accidents

On the previous day, Dec. 18, Northwest Air Lines lost a plane in Idaho with only two pilots on board. That line also can still claim that in over 10 years it has not lost a passenger.

Western Air Express, which has had a splendid record for years, suffered most, losing two planes one on Dec. 15 and one on Jan. 12. The first of these has never been found. The second involved the fatality to the well-known African explorer, Martin Johnson. The fifth accident was to a United Air Lines plane, another line with good past record.

In not a single one of these cases is there yet an indication of a breakdown in the aids to air navigation, such as radio beams, beacon lights or air traffic control. So far as is known, there was also no structural failure in any of the planes. Further, weather was not a serious factor.

Human Element Involved

Indications are, therefore, that the fault probably lies somewhere in that general field known as the human element. Was the pilot overconfident? Did he fail to use as fully as possible the mechanical aids which have been devised? Or on the other hand was he putting too much reliance on them and forgetting that they are fallible.

To observers all of this proves only one thing, which is not new. It is that, so far, it has proved impossible to work out a perfect relationship between the human mind and machinery. This problem is not pecular to aviation. It applies to railroads, ships and automobiles. It certainly does not prove that aviation should be abandoned.

The public demand for an explanation and a fixing of blame in the case of the accidents results, again following the line of thought behind the scenes, primarily from a tendency to represent the degree of safety in the air as something more than it actually is.

Quotes From Congress

6,000,000 Aliens Enjoy Representation in Congress —Does President Want a Cannon? Lewis and the 'Forgotten Man'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas:

There are about 6,000,000 foreign born in this country, not citizens, who are accounted in apportioning representatives in Congress. In one state alone, New York, there are nearly 1,500,000 foreign-born persons who are not citizens, but who were allowed representation in Congress. . . . It seems to me so perfectly plain that representation should be based upon citizenship as not to require extended argument.

* * *

Representative Charles L. Gifford (R) of Massachusetts:

The President said in his message that he was not asking for more power. He said, "I already have that power under the Constitution." Yes; he has the power under the Constitution to shoot a gun, but now he wants a cannon.

* * *

Representative John J. O'Connor (D) of New York:

If one of you ever saw a "temporary" agency, I never did. We have been using the nomenclature, we have been calling them "temporary," but just deceiving ourselves, because once one of them gets its elongated nose under the government tent it sees to it that it is forever folded into the arms of mother government.

* * *

Representative Louis Ludlow (D) of Indiana:

There are two ways, as I conceive it, to prevent war or at least to minimize the possibility of our involvement in foreign wars. My proposed "peace amendment" covers both ways. One way is to give all the people—women as well as men—the right to vote on a declaration of war. . . . The other way to prevent war is to take the profit out of war. Take the profit out of war and there will be few wars.

My proposed peace amendment is based on the philosophy that those who have to suffer, and, if need be, to die, and to bear the awful burdens and heartaches of war, should have something to say as to whether war should be declared. What could be more elementally just than that?

* * *

Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R) of Michigan:

The Administration rode into power on a plea for the "forgotten man"; a denunciation of the privileged few; a plea for the right to work at a living wage which would guarantee an American standard of living.

In this strike (auto) the "forgotten man" is the one who is deprived of his opportunity to work by the privileged few, headed by one of the President's chief supporters, John L. Lewis.

* * *

Representative Jennings Randolph (D) of West Virginia:

I am particularly in favor of the establishment of an entirely independent board of civil service appeals. Employees with long and faithful service have been dismissed without justification or explanation under the heading "necessary because of reduction of force," which was sufficient reason for throwing them out of work and permitting supervisory officials to retain favorites, or increase the force a few days later, and heads of departments when appealed to either pay little attention or perfunctorily sustain their subordinates.

Hunt on for Men With 'a Passion For Anonymity'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—The phrase "a passion for anonymity," appearing in the report of President Roosevelt's Committee on Administrative Management, setting forth the qualifications for the six proposed executive assistants to the President, was too much for J. Russell Wiggins of the St. Paul Pioneer Press. The muse descended upon him, and the outcome was the following verse, which provoked much mirth in the press gallery:

The Selfless Six

Send a scout to far Valhalla
With an order that he wait
At five hundred doors of Odin
For a likely candidate.

Call the rolls of that Nirvana
Where the good and mighty dwell,
Comb the glory rolls of heaven
Search them long and search them well.

Let Elysium be raided
For the noblest and the best
Who might brave these high exactions
Who might meet this highest test.

Happy Hunting lodge's warriors,
Counselors and tribal chiefs,
Search the blessed ever-afters
Of the tribes of all beliefs.

Linger in the furthest borders
Of the lands beyond the Styx
For a candidate immortal
To be numbered with the Six.

Bear in mind the list of virtues,
All the things that he must be—
Silent, selfless, wise and knowing
And of all ambition free.

Seek for one of hearty vigor,
Noble form and mighty mind,
Scorning place and wealth and riches—
Leaving pride and praise behind.

One that lives for service solely
With his deeds to be his board,
With a temper mild and holy
And contempt for all reward.

And remember if you find him
Whom you go afar to seek,
Just in closing please remind him
That his job may last a week.

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Russian Congress at Moscow To Ratify Soviet Constitution; Will Set Up Two New Republics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Jan. 15—The Congress of Soviets of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic (R. S. F. S. R.), the largest European Republic of the Soviet Union, is meeting in Moscow today to ratify a new constitution, made necessary by the All-Union constitution adopted a few weeks ago.

This Congress will confirm some striking administrative changes in the Russian Republic. It will voluntarily cede about 3,200,000 square miles of its territory with an estimated population of 8,500,000, to the new Soviet Republics of Kazakstan and Kirghizia, and will turn over the autonomous Republic of Kara-Kalpakia to the Uzbek Republic.

Still the Biggest

Despite these cessions, the Russian Republic will remain the largest and most powerful of the 11 Soviet republics which now constitute the Soviet Union. The Ukraine is the only republic approaching it in size and importance. The Russian Republic's territory stretches from the Baltic Sea to the Pacific Ocean, from the Caspian Sea to the Arctic Ocean, and includes all of central and northern Russia in Europe and Asia.

With a territory more than 40 times that of Poland, according to Soviet figures, and with a population of 105,000,000, the Russian Republic contains the Soviet Union's two largest cities—Moscow and Leningrad—and the great new industrial centers of the Urals and the Far East. Its deposits of coal, iron, oil and other mineral wealth are the most important in the Union. It has a self-sufficient agriculture in the North Caucasus, and in the Volga basin. It might easily stand by itself as one of the most powerful countries of Europe or Asia.

Communists Rule All

However, the administrative divisions of the Soviet Union have become less important than the states of the United States. The Communist Party dictatorship, with its "planned economy," sweeps across administrative borders and plots the course of the Soviet states as a single unit. The extensive reorganization of administrative divisions under the new constitution has been made without the least indication of friction, practically without discussion. It makes little difference to any region whether it comes under one or another of the 11 Soviet republics; in any case, its real governing center is Moscow.

The Russian Republic, by the new constitution now to be ratified, will surrender to the All-Union Government most of its sovereignty. It will assign not only such functions as foreign affairs, war and peace, boundary alterations, contracting and granting loans; but also a monopoly of foreign trade, administration of all banks, and of the most important industrial and agricultural enterprises, of transport and the means of communication; "protection of state security", in other words, full police powers; and "establishment of fundamental principles" in education as well as in the use of land and exploitation of minerals, forests, etc.

Some Changes

The administrative divisions of the Russian Republic will be extensively changed under the new constitution. There will be 17 autonomous republics instead of 15; six autonomous provinces instead of 11; five territories instead of 12; 19 provinces instead of 11; 2179 districts instead of 2385; 42,377 village councils instead of 45,499; 516 city councils instead of 551. The administrative detail in connection with these changes has been great.

The names given to the various administrative divisions in the Soviet Union convey no idea of their relative size and importance. For example, Moscow Province, one of the minor administrative divisions of the Russian Republic, has a population of 11,000,000, contains large coal deposits, and is one of the principal manufacturing centers of Russia. This simple province is larger, richer and contains more people, than some of the smaller Soviet Republics which theoretically take equal rank with the Russian Republic.

As for the latter, it includes almost two thirds of the territory and population of the Union. It created the basic law upon which the Union constitution was based. Its willingness to accept as equals 10 other smaller Soviet Republics, and to cede to three of them land and population, is cited as evidence of the "solidarity of the Soviet peoples."

Russia Sets Up New States

Drawn by a Staff Artist

Two Soviet Republics Created

Russian Socialized Soviet Republic Cedes 3,200,000 Square Miles of Territory, With 8,500,000 People, to New Soviet Republics of Kazakstan and Kirghizia, While the Autonomous Republic of Kara-Kalpakia Goes to the Uzbek Republic

Blum's Plan to Rush Parleys With Reich Stirs Opposition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Jan. 15 (AP)—The French Chamber of Deputies responded tonight to Premier Léon Blum's plea to show a "will for peace" by unanimously voting him power to ban "volunteers" from Spain. The vote was 591 to 0.

PARIS, Jan. 15—While the Chambers of Deputies today debates the bill giving the Government power to ban by decree further sending of "volunteers" to Spain, the whole attention of Paris diplomatic circles was centered on the real issue now being debated behind the scenes here—the problem of a French and German rapprochement.

Passage by an overwhelming majority of the bill banning volunteers is assured. Round the question of France's relations with the Reich, however, a keen conflict is being waged within the Governmeent itself, and in political quarters, and the outcome is by no means certain.

Blum vs. Radicals

The question at issue is whether Premier Leon Blum and Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos, backed by most of the Socialist members of the Cabinet, are to be allowed to proceed with their plan of opening far-reaching economic negotiations with Germany, unconditionally, or whether on the contrary the opposition of certain radicals in the cabinet and of the Communists, as well as of the Right, will oblige them to return to the traditional French policy of resisting to the last ditch anything resembling concessions to Germany.

Security Always Put First

The significance of this issue is apparent because heretofore any French offers to the Reich have always been tied to political conditions and security strings, which in effect rendered them unacceptable to Germany in advance.

Today Premier Blum and M. Delbos are sincerely desirous of breaking away from this sterile policy.

Difficult Position

Their position, however, is very difficult. In the first place, they themselves are far from convinced that any economic or colonial concessions that France could make would satisfy the Germans. Secondly, there is a large and powerful element in France which feels that any French concessions to Germany—unless preceded by water-tight guarantees of economic and military disarmament—would only result in strengthening a potential enemy of France.

This is the essence of the contest under way behind the scenes in French governmental circles today. On its outcome may quite possibly hinge the fate of the Franco-German relations in the coming months, and, therefore, of the whole problem of European peace.

Slow Evolvement

The indications are that as a result of this domestic disagreement, the situation will evolve slowly and that only preliminary negotiations are to be expected for a considerable time.

Talks are to begin very soon for the new Franco-German customs accord and a clearing arrangement, but conversations on the broader aspects of Franco-German economic relations await first evidence of the Reich's willingness to put an end to intervention in Spain, and, secondly, the outcome of Premier Blum's present efforts to attack the Franco-German problem in a completely new spirit.

Italy Agrees to Limit Guns On Warships to 14-In. Bore

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 15—The Italo-British New Year's gentlemen's agreement has already borne fruit in an official statement published here today that Italy is ready to give assurance, that like Britain, France and the United States she will not mount guns of more than 14-inch caliber on future capital ships.

It is understood that Italy will soon accept the other provisions of the naval treaty which she helped to negotiate but which she refrained from signing owing to her dispute with Britain over Ethiopia.

Italian acceptance of the 14-inch limit is contingent on other naval powers doing so too. At the moment only Japan has not agreed among the big naval powers. Soviet adhesion depends mainly on Japanese, and German on Soviet acceptance of limitation. It is believed in Whitehall that though Japan like Italy refused to sign the London treaty she nevertheless intends to carry it out. Some formal notification to this effect is expected before long.

Italy's action over naval caliber limitation has done much in the eyes of Whitehall to cleanse her copybook from the serious blots put there when she sent volunteers to Spain at the very moment she was negotiating the gentlemen's agreement with Britain.

Japan Sees U. S. Navy In 'Cross-Ocean Tactics'

TOKYO, Jan. 15 (AP)—The Domei News Agency said today that Japanese naval authorities regarded the announcement that the United States' two new 35,000-ton battleships might mount 16-inch guns as indicating American intention "to adopt cross-ocean tactics, using capital ships and monster guns."

The same officers were quoted as saying that Japan must continue to proceed with armaments suited to her special needs, doing her uttermost to maintain her seapower in the west Pacific.

To promote the construction of airports throughout the country, the Government announced today that it would issue 1,000,000 yen ($286,440) worth of "patriotic postage stamps" April 1, to be put on sale at double their face value.

French Warships Sail For Fleet Maneuvers

BREST, France, Jan. 15 (AP)—The French Atlantic fleet, more than 40 warships, sailed today for annual maneuvers off the west coast of Africa.

Part of the fleet, which includes three first-line battleships, will touch at Casablanca, French Morocco, en route to Dakar, Senegal, the base for the maneuvers.

Moroccan tension, however, was eased before sailing time by mutual Franco-German assurances that neither had territorial aims in the Spanish zone.

The naval games will continue until the latter part of February.

Spanish Fascists Intensify Drive On South Coast

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 15 (AP)—Spanish insurgents shifted the brunt of their campaign to the southern coast today in a determined drive against strategic socialist ports.

Fascists announced that Gen. Gonzalo Queipo de Llano's southern army had captured the strongly fortified harbor of Estepona, midway to Malaga.

The Government Naval Ministry at Valencia confirmed the attack on the coastal town but said that a fleet of bombing planes had thwarted an insurgent effort to land detachments from warships.

Heavy Losses Reported

Serious losses on both sides were reported in the official announcement from insurgent headquarters at Algeciras, across the bay.

The Fascist fleet led by the cruisers Almirante Cervera and Canarias was reported by Socialists to have been forced, under a constant rain of bombs, to turn about and run under full steam for the refuge of the insurgent harbor at Ceuta, Spanish Morocco.

Two bombs, Government sources said, struck the deck of the Almirante Cervera.

Base for Socialist Raiders

Estepona, snuggling between the Mediterranean and the Bermeja mountains, has proven a stumbling block, because of its strategic location and strong fortifications, in Gen. Queipo de Llano's southern campaign to sweep the coast to Malaga.

Lying close to the vital insurgent communication lines between Spanish Morocco and the mainland, Estepona and Malaga have provided haven for socialist raiders preying on fascist shipping.

Mountainous Terrain

Because of the mountainous terrain, no other route to Malaga is practicable except a wide detour to the north.

Also in the path of Gen. Kueipo de Llano, whom the insurgent Generalissimo Francisco Franco calls his "right hand," is Marbella, 15 miles farther along the coast to Malaga.

Rnewed activity was reported all along the southern front.

In Jaen Province, fascists were reported to have bombed the railroad at Vilches, derailing a freight train.

Loyalist Forces Report Gains Around Madrid

MADRID, Jan. 15 (AP)—Government defense lines were reinforced against fascist outposts in University City today, after a series of successful forays in the northwest section of Madrid.

After capturing the central offices of the Clinic Hospital, militiamen repulsed an insurgent charge aimed at recapture of the knoll on which the University Administration building stands. Gen. Jose Miaja, chief of the defense junta, announced.

Socialist forces also were reported to have made slight advances northwest of the capital near suburban Pozuelo de Alarcon and El Plantio.

Two towns in the area, Fuencarral and Tetuan de las Victorias, were abandoned by non-combatants complying with the defense junta's decree ordering all settlements near the front lines vacated by their civilian populations.

About 8000 workers, mostly homeless, are being removed from the besieged city daily to the eastern provinces.

Madrid Rations Gasoline Among Foreign Envoys

MADRID, Jan. 15 (AP)—Foreign diplomats went on gasoline rations today with United States repreesentatives limited to approximately 2½ gallons a day.

The gasoline, doled out by the Government to a diplomatic committee, is then redistributed among diplomats.

Norway got the largest amount—31 gallons a day—because her envoy heads the committee. Other rations included: Roumania, 22; Argentina, 10½; Great Britain, 5; and the United States, Haiti, Uruguay and Ecuador, 2½ each.

The small amount for the Washington representative was explained on the ground that the Embassy had been moved officially to Valencia and diplomatic negotiations were conducted from that city.

Six Villages Captured

BARCELONA, Jan. 15 (AP)—A defense council bulletin yesterday announced the capture of six villages by Socialist forces. The villages, Badenas, Loscos, Mezquita, Monforte, Piedrahita and Coladillo, are in the southern Erbo sector. (The River Ebro flows into the Mediterranean approximately midway between Barcelona and Valencia.) Two villages, Yequeda and Banastos, the bulletin announced, were shelled by the insurgents.

Hull Praises Results Of Buenos Aires Parley

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull said on his return from the Buenos Aires Peace Conference Jan. 13 that the American republics had served notice they would work together to "prevent war from endangering the peace of our own continent." Expressing a belief the parley's "real significance will bulk even larger as events progress," he said the delegates returned hopeful their work would influence Europe against war.

Accompanied by Mrs. Hull and 28 other members of the party, the Secretary was taken off the Munson liner Southern Cross at Quarantine and conveyed to the Battery by a Coast Guard cutter. From there they were escorted by police to the Pennsylvania Station, where they boarded a special train for Washington.

Aircraft Exports Increased in U. S.

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 15

The Commerce Department said today that shipments of aircraft equipment to foreign markets during 1936 totaled $19,572,910, an advance of 45 per cent over 1935 and the best year on record for such exports.

Aircraft engine exports climbed 81 per cent to $4,336,217 and shipments of air planes rose 50 per cent to $9,311,550.

China was the outstanding purchaser buying $6,872,877 of aeronautic products compared with $2,293,793 in the similar 1935 period.

Americans Held In Shensi Worry Embassy Officials

NANKING, Jan. 15 (AP)—Willys R. Peck, counselor of the United States Embassy, resorted to direct action today after diplomatic efforts had failed to rescue 21 Americans trapped in Sianfu.

United States Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson said he had been informed that Mr. Peck, traveling purely in a personal capacity but with his sanction, had reached the walled capital of Shensi Province, stronghold of Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang's communist-inclined armies.

He hoped, when he left here, to ferry all women and children in Sianfu by plane to Loyang. If unable to do this, he intended to go to Loyang and work there to liberate the Americans from their dangerous plight in the embattled area.

Mr. Peck left at a moment's notice when he learned that a Government airplane was going to Sianfu with Nanking emissaries hoping to negotiate a settlement of the crisis.

His departure followed a report from Assistant Military Attaché David Bennett from Loyang that all efforts had failed to win release of the detained Americans.

Nanking military authorities informed Ambassador Johnson that Mr. Peck had reached Sianfu safely and was remaining overnight with the plane. No mention was made of his efforts.

Mr. Peck was under instructions to leave Sianfu with the plane, under no circumstances exposing himself to detention similar to other foreigners there.

For the past week, Ambassador Johnson has endeavored here, through Chinese official channels and privately, to communicate with Sianfu, but has not succeeded. The city is under a rigid censorship.

New Policy on Fines For Narcotic Ships

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau Jr. reported yesterday the Treasury had instituted a new policy in imposing fines against narcotic-carrying ships. The Treasury chief told a press conference the policy provides for waiving or sharply reducing fines against vessels whose officers co-operate with the Customs Bureau to catch narcotic smugglers.

Mr. Morgenthau said officers of the British steamship from which $76,000 of opium was taken in New York this week, had given full co-operation. Under the law, the Secretary can levy fines on vessels carrying narcotics to a maximum of $25 an ounce. This would have permitted a $100,000 fine against the Maron, but Mr. Morgenthau said "he would take into consideration" the fact that officers co-operated.

German Infiltration Into Spanish Morocco Denied by Journalists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 15—Considerable surprise is expressed here at the testimony of French journalists who have just returned from a tour of inspection in the Spanish zone of Morocco to see if they could find evidence of German occupation. Their report is stated to bear out fully Gen. Francisco Franco's denials of any such infiltration.

"We have nowhere encountered a German military formation," they declared on their return from the trip. "The legend concerning them appears to have originated from the greenish-gray uniforms of the Spanish artillery at Melilla and its resemblance to the usual German field-gray uniforms."

The correspondents add: "The report of German fortifications having been constructed in the Spanish zone is a fable. Not a single building has been put up at Melilla for a long time. The alleged fortified works on the Mediterranean coast are merely artillery shelters in a bad state of repair. There are certainly not more than 20 guns, most of which are obsolete."

The French correspondents say that they saw a number of uniformed officials of the German commercial air service. Other Germans seen in the zone, however, all wore white civilian clothes with the Swastika armlets, the correspondents state.

U. S. Cattlemen Oppose Lowering of Import Bars

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 15 (AP)—The American National Livestock Association was on record today as vigorously opposed to certain governmental activities affecting the cattle industry.

The fortieth annual convention which closed yesterday approved resolutions against ratification of the Argentine sanitary convention, against reduction of tariff on imported canned meats, for repeal of the reciprocal trade treaty with Canada and in favor of weekly or monthly quotas of Canadian and Mexican cattle imports to avoid "dumping" at certain seasons. The association selected Cheyenne, Wyo., for the 1938 convention.

New Anglo-Canadian Accord On Trade Intimated at Ottawa

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 15—Canada retains most of the trade advantages won from Great Britain in the Ottawa accords of 1932, under a new agreement announced in the Throne Speech as reached in principle.

Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General, read the speech at the opening yesterday of Canada's eighteenth Parliament, second session. The new trade agreement, he indicated, would shortly be submitted to Parliament. It was reached just before the final draft of the Throne Speech was completed. Delays were involved because of Canada's desire not to take action which might offend the United States.

Allows Advantages

Under the draft agreement, Britain leniently allows Canada to retain most of the Ottawa advantages. Those advantages, negotiated by former Premier R. B. Bennett, have given to Canada a trade balance with Britain of nearly $700,000,000 in the past five years. Britain is to regain only about a tenth of this amount under terms of the new accord.

The agreement is seen here as the brightest spot in the unremitting efforts to enlarge Canada's trade. The terms will be almost as advantageous to Canada as the previous one and at the same time afford British manufacturers easier access to Canadian markets.

Other Topics

Other subjects of real importance referred to in the speech were measures to be introduced to provide for the establishment of a trans-Canada air service; to extend the authority of the board of railway commissioners to the status of a transportation commission; and to revise the capital structure of the Canadian national railways. It is understood that the railway indebtedness to the Government will be written off the books, thus reducing the annual indebtedness from bond interest from $90,000,000 down to $45,000,000, and affording a much brighter picture of the railways affairs.

Among other proposed legislative enactments will be bills to facilitate the making of loans for the repair and improvement of rural and urban homes, thus supplementing the present housing scheme which is having a widely beneficial effect on the building trade and labor; to amend and consolidate acts which relate to combined trade and industry, and to provide for pensions to the blind at a lower age than 70 years.

Satisfaction over present progress toward recovery and intimation of plans completed and under way for the further discomfiture of the depression featured the Throne speech. Throughout it breathed satisfaction for "a steady improvement in conditions through Canada" and in the fact that international relations on this continent "present a striking contrast to those of many other countries."

It even omitted to make mention of the much discussed defense program, thus suggesting that this matter may drop out of existence, a supposition further strengthened by the radio canceling of announced radio addresses on defense by Ian MacKenzie, Minister of Defensee. The only "deep concern" expressed in the Throne Speech was over the decision of King Edward VIII to renounce his throne, for which, in accordance with the Statute of Westminster, the consent of the Canadian Parliament is to be sought.

Woodsworth Protests

The abdication of Edward VIII was the first subject of debate of the session when J. S. Woodsworth, CCCF leader, protested the usual message of loyalty to the new King being taken up today, accusing Premier King of "another attempt to deprive members of the right to express themselves." On Mr. King, however, expressing the view that the House should have the earliest opportunity of expressing its feelings of loyalty and support to the new monarch and being loudly applauded, Mr. Woodsworth dropped his insistence on a change of procedure.

Nothing in the Throne speech would indicate serious snags in the course of legislation or reason for doubting, but that the session will close by early May and in time for Government leaders to attend the coronation.

British to Supply Free Gas Masks, Even for Babies

LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP)—Great Britain announced today the perfection of a gas mask which can be used even by babies—the latest symbol of the completeness with which the Government is tackling the problem of home defense.

Huge expenditures for navy and air armaments will put Britain in a powerful position to combat enemies anywhere by 1939. But before that the twin problems of protection against air raids and guaranteed food supplies at home are being pushed to immediate solution.

Geoffrey Lloyd, undersecretary in the Home Office who disclosed recently that 30,000,000 gas masks would be distributed free throughout England in 1937, announced the baby mask development.

Even for Infants

This new protector, he said, is suitable for use by the smallest infant in the event of hostile air raids.

During the World War, although Britain came within a fortnight of exhausting food supplies, there were comparatively few air-raid casualties.

Development of airplanes and long range bombers, officials emphasized today, now would permit destructive raids on London—center of industry, finance and government—as well as on ships transporting food supplies.

As a result, plans are underway to build up food reserves, designed to assure a supply of bread and other foodstuffs for six months. Gradual accumulation of wheat and other reserves is being considered by the newly constituted food defense plans department.

Part of Program

The gas mask distribution is only part of the anti-air raid protection. A system has been installed to give quick notice of the arrival of enemy airplanes along the coast. A balloon lookout system and a defensive airforce, 585 planes, will attempt to prevent bombings.

The population is being instructed regularly on best means of protection.

To stimulate lagging recruiting of the territorial army, which corresponds to the National Guard in the United States, two anti-aircraft divisions were organized and have sole charge of London. The total strength of the territorial army is to be increased from 130,00 to 150,573 men.

The 1936 report showed a slight increase in recruiting, the result of an intensive propaganda campaign. But 2079 additional officers and 52,843 men are needed to reach the desired strength.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Footnotes to the Winter Cruise or Trip South

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Candied Fruits Are Delicious

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Give the children candied fruits for a pleasant change. Send them as lunch box surprises, serve them at informal get-togethers, and box them as new and delicious gifts.

Candied Apricots

Wash large dried apricots and soak overnight. Next day slip off skins and spread out on a sieve to dry for 24 hours. Spread a layer at a time in glass baking dishes, and cover with granulated sugar, dry off in a very slow oven. Lift each piece carefully with a fork and roll in granulated sugar until well crusted.

Candied Plums

Perhaps these candied plums were originally the sugar plums that grew on the sugar plum tree in toyland, who knows? They're good enough to have been!

Cut in half and seed 1 pound of large egg plums. Cover them with a pound of sugar and simmer gently for five minutes. Remove from fire and let stay in the sirup until next day. Drain off the sirup for two successive days, and pour boiling hot over the plums. On the third day boil the sirup down as thick as sugar candy (until it forms a soft ball when tried in cold water, 234°-240° F.) and dip the fruit in, letting them get thoroughly saturated with the thick sirup. Take them out one by one and lay on a sieve. Turn frequently and allow to drain and dry thoroughly.

Peach Candy

Drain juice from canned peaches. Press peaches through sieve and drain again. Weigh, and for every pound of seived peaches allow

1½ cups granulated sugar. Bring to boil slowly. Cook and stir until a little dropped on a platter is stiff when cold. Cool, and when lukewarm add

1 teaspoon almond extract. Drop by teaspoons on buttered platter. When cold and firm put two and two together and coat with melted chocolate.

To Crystallize Any Fruit

To crystallize any fruit, start the water and sugar to boiling and boil until it makes a sirup (220°-230° F.). Place the fruit to be crystallized in a pan and pour the sirup over it. Turn the pan from side to side gently until all the fruit is coated, then set aside to cool. When cool, drain off the sirup and set the pans on their sides so that the remaining particles may be drained off and every side be coated with the crystallized mixture. The sirup should be poured over the fruit while it is warm. It will not hurt the fruit if this warm sirup softens it a little. (Reprinted from "The Wifesaver's Candy Recipes" by Allen Prescott, Blue Ribbon Books, Inc. New York.)

Crystallized Pineapple

No gift box seems complete without crystallized pineapple. This is a super-favorite for lunch box treats with my youngster.

Pare a ripe pineapple and slice about one-half inch thick. Then cut into cubes. Simmer in clear water until tender. Remove, drain and put into deep dish. Add 1 pound of sugar to a gill (½ cup) of the water the pineapple was boiled in. Boil without stirring until it snaps when dropped in ice water. Squeeze in a little lemon juice. Pour the boiling sirup over the fruit. Press down and keep pineapple submerged overnight. Next morning, drain, heat sirup and repeat process. Do this for eight days, add more sirup if necessary. Drain, place on a sieve to dry and turn often. When well dried, crystallize (see directions above) and pack in layers between waxed paper.

Sandal Theme Predominates in the New Footwear

Distinctive Features In Straps and Lacings

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Here is a collection of shoes particularly designed for southern resort wear, and supplying us at the same time with advance news of what we shall all trip about in this summer in the North.

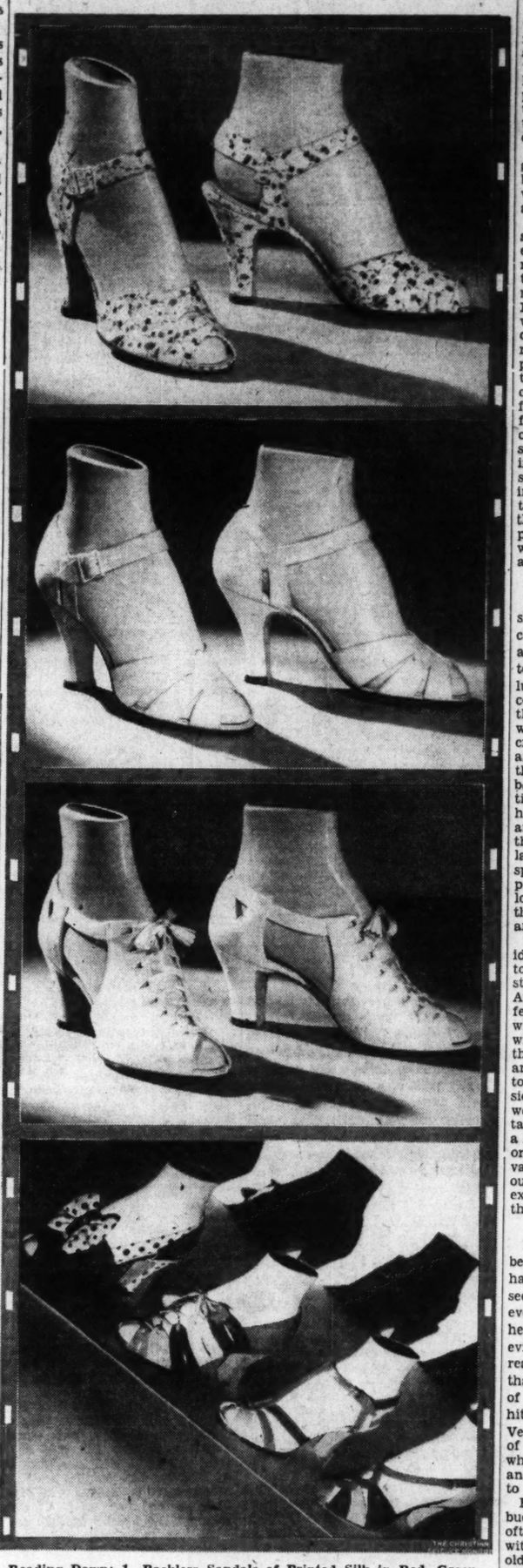
The sandal theme predominates in practically all types of shoe this season. Only those models designed for serious walking and sports have escaped altogether, as a basic idea, the ancient foot dress, a sole with straps.

Sandals—in their original simplicity—are the most primitive and artless foot covering known, for they have no uppers. The Greeks fastened them to the foot with a leather thong that passed between the great and second toes, crossed over the instep and fastened round the ankle. Similar types have always been worn by Orientals, by cloistered ecclesiastics, and by certain peasants, specially those of Spain and the Balkans. Northern peoples, however, have needed a warmer protection and so they reversed the sandal formula and designed an upper without a sole, a one-piece leather wrapping.

From these two archaic types have developed shoes as we know them, with their amazing variety of shapes, of detailing, of ornament, of material, and their nice adjustment to function, to specific costumes, to individual taste and to the barometer of style. They remind us that objects made primarily for lowly use become still more valuable when they express beauty also. Sometimes we use the adjective "pedestrian" to signify a person whose feet hug the ground so tenaciously that his thoughts seldom soar above demonstrable facts, and whom we therefore describe, perhaps, as slow, dull or commonplace. The shoes of today are certainly not dull or commonplace, though they must be primarily pedestrian, meaning "a foot traveler."

This is a story about shoes that grip the ground with determination but, nevertheless, convince the wearer that she is treading on air and has her head in the clouds!

Practically all types of shoes this season are "sandalized." The modern sandal is, of course, a compromise made by modern life with antique patterns. It is, however slim, much more than a sole with a thong. But it leaves the toe exposed and very frequently the heel; while the quarter is either absent or decoratively treated. An important departure from the classic sandal is the high front, conspicuous in the current silhouette, and which effects a new alliance between the oxford type and the sandal. In two of our illustrations are shown such sandalized oxfords, their vamps being attractively laced. Such a white shoe may be supplied with lacings in various colors to correspond with the costume. It will be observed that the vogue of the flat heel has passed, but that heels are, on the whole, of moderate height and wear a comparatively broad base.



Reading Down: 1—Backless Sandals of Printed Silk in Red, Green, and Blue. 2—White Linen Sandal Which Can Be Dyed to Suit the Costume. 3—Shown in Soft White Buck, This Model Can Also Be Had in Coronation Red or Coronation-Blue Calf. Lacings May Be Changed to Match the Costume. 4—Left to Right, (1) Linen Sandal in Solid Brown or Blue, Trimmed With White Linen Polka-Dotted in Same Color as the Ground, (2) Laced Sandal With High Front in Variegated Tones of Suede, (3) Backless Sandal in Multicolored Patent Leather Cut Into Straps, (4) Multicolored Suede, Low-Front Sandal, Detailed With Looped Strap. All Models From J. & J. Slater

Compartment Shoe Case For Travel or Home

Ingenious Straps

A distinctive feature of today's shoes are the straps. Straps that compose the instep, oddly shaped and made of leathers in contrasted tones are shown in three of our illustrations. The designer may use considerable invention in cutting them and also in decorating them with eyelets, cut-out geometrics, cross-stitch or whatnot. But straps are plotted chiefly as decoration for the upper instep and ankle. As will be seen in our pictures, these sometimes start at the inside line of the heel, passing thence around the ankle, in some cases passing through the top of the vamp on their circular journey. In other cases they spring from the toe, drawing a perpendicular line up the instep or looping themselves once, twice or thrice in their ascent toward the anklet.

Another expression of the strap idea is seen in the formation of the toe or the quarter out of straps or strips of the material, basket-woven. An evening sandal which has been featured by Bonwit Teller is a sole with a high heel, bound on the foot with wide, flat straps of the satin that crisscross the foot, instep and ankle. The trend in design upward toward the ankle is another expression of the high-front theme which we have already spoken of as important. Milgrim has a model that is a high-arched sole with a spike heel, on which is built a very high, laced vamp pierced with pear-shaped cutouts and terminating in a strap that extends straight backward around the ankle.

Decorative Lacings

Lacings are used decoratively and beside the front lacings that we have noted side lacings may be seen on sandalized oxfords and even lacings on tongues and up the heel portion at the back. There is evident a developing interest in the rear aspect of shoes and we suspect that in the near future a good deal of detailing will appear in this hitherto neglected area. Already Vera Borea has stitched the back of a dark linen shoe with thick white cotton. Braiding, punch work and appliqued motifs prompt one to say, "Walk ahead, please."

Few ornaments such as large buckles are used, although straps often fasten with small buckles or with fancy buttons. Occasionally an old-fashioned rosette or bow, as is seen on one of the models illustrated, reminds one that good fashions of the past are not forgotten.

Combinations of material are effective in producing decorative effects. In our illustration we see a plain linen used with a polka-dot and dark suède employed with light suède. Shining and dull leathers, such as kid and patent, suède and patent, are also brought together, sometimes in two colors. Contrast in texture and color is produced, too, by pipings. Yellow on black, white on marine-blue, red on navy are among the attractive alliances; and printed silks and linens introduce a medley of gay tones.

Linen shoes are excellent for southern wear, and if white, dye well to match frocks. Suède with its dull surface, makes a foot look small. Satin for evening is always elegant and gold and silver kid are glamorous and formal. The material rather than the style marks the difference between dressy daytime and evening sandals for wear at southern resorts.

Shoes are alluring to buy, fascinating to wear and the mischief to pack. Like some people, they want the floor for themselves alone and are not good mixers. When they get into a trunk among frocks they stamp about in the finery like the proverbial bull in a china shop. Why not provide them, then, with a private habitat? Many leading department and luggage stores offer a traveling case called the Bradka which houses each pair of shoes in its own compartment, softly lined and snug. The bag is square and fairly thin and both bottom and lid are filled with these sections, each of which, when the case is shut, closes by means of a specially patented feature and fully protects its contents. It opens in the middle and can then hang on a hook or stand erect with its compartmented front open.

Thus the shoes it contains need never be unpacked except as taken out to be worn, after which, if they are immediately replaced, one's shoe wardrobe is always well taken care of and available at home and, by the mere closing of the lid, is packed for travel. One may choose a model designed for six, eight, 10 or 12 pairs of shoes and in any smart leather or in airplane cloth.

In This Shoe Case, Which Comes in Different Sizes and Various Leathers, Each Pair of Shoes Is Protected by a Specially Patented Feature. The Case Need Never Be Unpacked, for It Can Hang Up or Will Stand Erect, Open. Offered by Bergdorf Goodman, Bonwit Teller, The Tailored Woman, and Other Leading Stores

Coronation Colors In Textiles

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

British crown jewels and royal ceremonial robes provide American manfacturers and costume designers with 12 shades for the fashionable fabrics of next spring and summer. These new colors make their bow in a luxurious brochure put out by the Textile Color Card Association of the United States, Inc. They were selected after considerable research in London by Margaret Hayden Rorke, managing director.

The brochure itself is bound in silk moiré of regal purple, the shade of the trailing mantle, embroidered in gold and trimmed with ermine, in which the English King is attired after his coronation. It is the color of the velvet "cap of maintenance" worn inside each of the three great crowns. Much lighter in chroma but of the same rich hue is royal amethyst, inspired by the magnificent ball-shaped gem in the royal scepter, set above the great Star of Africa diamond and encircled by diamonds and rubies, and the cone-shaped amethyst over the King's golden orb.

Crown Sapphire

From purple one comes naturally to its components—blue and red. Of the former hue the crown sapphire shade which the textile industry has achieved is a vibrant color approaching that of the celebrated sapphires in the King's state crown, the sapphire of St. Edward and the Stuart sapphire which appeared in the crown of Charles II and can be removed from the state crown and worn as a pendant or brooch. A dark, soft blue, almost a navy, is knight's blue, the color of the court dress of Knights of the Garter. Their splendid robes of this shade of velvet are lined with white taffeta. Royal turquoise is named after the large, oblong stone set at the lower end of the King's jeweled state sword. The sword is studded with many costly gems, including the ruby and diamonds of the Rose of England emblem, the amethysts in the Thistle of Scotland, and the emeralds in the Shamrock of Ireland.

Crown Ruby and English Scarlet are intense reds, the former inspired by the famous Black Prince's ruby, a stone as large as a hen's egg, set in a diamond cross in front of the state crown; and the latter by the gay scarlet uniforms of military officers and royal attendants. Royal Crimson is a deep and mellow color derived from the royal robe which the monarch dons at the coronation.

Imperial Gold

Gold, which enriches and glorifies all the court ceremonies, is represented by a light ochre, almost a clear yellow named Imperial Gold. A shade to be known as Royal Yellow Sapphire, a warmer hue with a suggestion of pale orange, takes its name from the exquisite stone adorning the King's jeweled state sword. Crown Pearl is a delicate ivory tint like that of the pear-shaped pearls in the state crown, said to have been worn as earrings by Queen Elizabeth.

Crown Emerald imitates in fabric the glowing green of many rare stones in the various royal crowns. The emerald adorns the state crown. The imperial crown contains a large and very valuable cabuchon emerald in front, and another very fine one in the center of the diamond cross on top of the monde. Many valuable emeralds appear in the King's orb.

The Cellar Window Goes Stylish

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When a house is attractively furnished, windows curtained gracefully, and gardens either planned or planted, the homemaker feels that her initial work is done, but too often one important item in the picture of a pleasant home has been omitted. What has been done about the cellar windows? Are they to be left looking like blank, staring eyes or a necessary but graceless addition to the house? Although they admit light and air, they often allow also an unsightly view of the cellar or are mere dirt and dust collectors, forgotten except on set housecleaning times.

The treatment of the windows in a cellar may be varied, according to the type of house and the use to which the cellar is put, the kind of heating unit used and the disposal of fixtures and furnishings. When oil heat made possible the transformation of one mediocre cellar into a pleasant storage room painted in yellow, the housewife made small side curtains from yellow and white plaid cotton, which framed the cellar windows attractively.

Almost any scraps of material that will match or harmonize with the curtains at other windows may be made into a tiny set for the cellar. These will soften the harsh outlines of the bare windows whether viewed from inside the room or from the street. Both views must be taken into consideration when planning original curtaining and care be taken that light is not sacrificed in the attempt to be decorative. Thin seersucker, old-fashioned net, quaint cretonne or dress material of various kinds may be used in any soft unobtrusive color and quickly made into curtains appropriate for the general scheme. Anything too frilly or frail should be avoided.

Cellophane or Oilcloth

Sometimes a cellophane curtain or panel is used, in a stained-glass or lacy effect, the material made so that it may be pasted on to the whole glass, obscuring the view of the room from the outside, yet admitting enough light and adding to the cheerful dignity of the cellar. Oilcloth in pretty patterns may be cut and tacked on the casement in tailored effects, or pleated easily into prim little side curtains. Oiled silk in gay colors such as is used for shower curtains would make unique and efficient cellar curtains, especially in a recreation basement or cellar playroom. Such material will be easy to care for as it sheds dust and requires little labor in cleansing since most dirt may be wiped off at once.

A new kind of window curtain in several styles and many designs, with charming decorations in tasteful colorings is made of paper. These paper window curtains and draperies—there are lovely effects in over-drapes—are ideal for use in a cellar whatever its purpose, for they are waterproof, the dust and dirt may be shaken off easily and they may be pressed or ironed when desired. As these curtains are inexpensive and may quickly be cut according to the size desired, the cellar windows might be treated according to season or for a special occasion with delightful results and little expenditure of time, labor or money.

Utilizing Shrubbery

If it seems that in certain cases little can be done to make the cellar windows as attractive as the rest of the house, then shrubbery may be planted so cleverly in front of them, that the general effect is satisfactory. By this device the unpleasant blank glass is minimized and the shrubbery emphasized, drawing attention away from the hard lines of the windows. A flowering bush, a bed of ferns, some diminutive fir trees or a small garden of bright flowers growing as high as the windows have all been found efficient helps in the problem of providing an interesting shield for difficult basements.

A Coverlet of Friendship

Adventures in Homemaking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The idea of a coverlet of friendship originated one summer's day in a moated garden in the north of England. In the sunshine red admiral and peacock butterflies hovered round the purple tassels of the buddleias, while a wild duck shepherded her shrilly quacking brood toward the stepped curve of the walled moat. Overhead the sky was clear blue, and from the topmost branches of elm trees came the raucous cawing of rooks.

In these surroundings thought turned to domestic matters: to the dairy, the poultry yard, the making of preserves, finally to the linen cupboard. "I need a new coverlet for the bed in my guest room," mused the lady of the manor. "Of what shall it be made?" Suddenly the idea came to her, why not a coverlet of friendship? Friends would use it, what more suitable than that friends should adorn it! It should be fashioned in squares of perhaps eight inches, of linen alternating with lace, each square bordered with lace. To each of her women friends she would dispatch one of the little squares with thread to embroider it, the design to be left to the worker's imagination and ingenuity.

In a short time the linen squares had been French hemmed and had been posted hither and thither to friends in distant parts of the world. In her garden the originator of the scheme often smiled as she thought of the threads of affection—and it might well be of humor, originality, art, beauty and patience also—that were being worked into those small bits of linen. Full of curiosity and expectation she waited to see what designs and mottoes would come to her on the little squares for the friendship coverlet.

* * *

At last the squares began to return. Some arrived quickly and finely executed. Others came after long months, roughly drawn, often crudely worked, showing that the task had been no easy one. Some bore simply a motto upon a scroll, but each in its own way spoke of the friend from whom it came. "Semper Fidelis" said one, beneath a hilted sword. "In unity is strength," declared another scroll worked above a tower of closely fitted bricks. "I return no more" was a Scottish Highland woman's lament in Gaelic worked over a tiny mouse setting out to sea on the back of a wild swan. This came from the Antipodes. "Perseverando" showed a well-laden camel backed by pyramids and palm trees. "Deo Adjuvante" (God guides) was the message inscribed over a mountain road. Each and all carried their own peculiar messages of courage, of friendly affection or of intelligent counsel.

* * *

And when at last the coverlet was finished and guests came to occupy the big sunny, south room, where the friendship quilt was spread, the hostess would look with secret joy at the four-poster bed with its fresh linen and lace spread. And when her visitors were more recent acquaintances, and showed curiosity to examine the coverlet with its unusual design, she would pat it affectionately and say, "That is my Friendship Coverlet." Then she would leave them quietly to read the good things that had come home to her from so many distant parts of the world.

F. MILDRED RICKMAN

Handy Hem Marker

In measuring the length of a skirt to get an even hemline, when making or remodeling clothes, we have found the following device very helpful. Taking an ordinary yardstick, we mark on it with chalk the measurement we wish to use for hanging the skirt or marking the hemline. Then at this chalk-line we attach an ordinary snip-clothespin letting it stand out from the yardstick at right angles, making a convenient marker. Moving it along the hem, we can thus tell in a minute whether any hemline is turned evenly.

GARDENING

League of Flower Givers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

In order that the dark corners of London may be brightened, and that schools, hospitals, clubs, mission rooms, etc., in the poor districts may be given a share of nature's beauty and color, a flower-giving scheme is in operation whereby weekly, fortnightly, or occasional supplies of freshly cut blooms are sent direct from private gardens or through London florists.

The idea took shape over two years ago after a teacher in a slum school had appealed in the Times for "surplus flowers occasionally." The appeal met with an immediate response, and so appreciative were the teachers and scholars that it was decided to cover other schools in the district as well.

"If you could see the children handling them and arranging them, you would be surprised at the joy these slum children feel," wrote a teacher from the East End. "It has helped us considerably in our general school work, for they are eager to know their names and talk about their colors and shades. . . . We all have our daily round made happier by this thought." "The children are always thrilled at the sight of flowers. I suppose it is because this neighborhood is so appallingly drab that the children respond to beauty, more than any children I have ever seen," wrote another.

From schools the idea spread to other institutions. This year the promotors of the scheme aim to cover, if possible, every needy area in the poor parts of London, including poor schools, girls' clubs, a vast number of missions in congested areas the poorer hospitals, countless rescue homes, hostels, orphanages, etc., as well as providing district nurses and slum workers with flowers to take to the private homes they visit.

Further particulars may be obtained from Mrs. Turvill, The Pleasaunce, Woldingham, Surrey, England.

Costume Shop—A Successful Home Project

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Today with so much interest in amateur play acting, there is a wide-open field for the woman who is clever with her needle. From the tiny tot taking part in cantata, play or pageant to the grown-up who still likes amateur theatricals there is a need for proper costumes.

To enter this field and make a real success of it the person undertaking the venture will soon learn that ingenuity and study are required as well as the ability to turn paper and cloth into clothing. One woman who found this her line of work began a study of period costumes. She obtained much helpful information from the library and every time she went to a near-by city she visited shops where theatrical costumes were carried. She was always on the alert to buy clothing that dated back some years and she found many of her friends willing to contribute to her stock. Attics yielded up old stays, hoop skirts, ancient dresses and odd headgear. Every time she acquired any article of clothing it was classified and put with other things of the same vintage. She soon acquired a collection of old jewelry, headgear, quaint wraps and even odd pieces of furniture, such as hassocks, spinning wheels, copper kettles, old-fashioned lamps, all of which formed useful background material. Her collection of bathing suits depicting the change from the voluminous models of yore to the scanty affairs of today found ready rental.

As soon as any organization was about to stage a play or put on a pageant she was notified. The subject matter of their play was made known to her and all available facts that would help her to be ready for the players' needs. All her ingenuity was taxed at times to find a way to make clothing represent what the actor wanted. When she had to produce a costume that would transform two men into an elephant, she had to know something of the proportions of an elephant, as well as the kind of material that could be had in the dull color of such an animal. If a Mother Goose play was to be put on, a copy of an old Mother Goose book was studied carefully. Little Miss Muffett must be dressed just as the book pictured her, and Old Mother Hubbard must not be mistaken for any other character.

This woman attended rummage sales regularly in the hope of finding material for her collection. Many an old relic shows up when a home is broken up and dismantled and everything is disposed of. Furniture sales found her on hand, for there she could almost invariably find a treasure.

While such work involves a great deal of ingenuity and real study it is surprising how quickly one's stock of suitable material is accumulated. There is great interest and variety in the work, for one never knows whether one's next order is to be for a bandit outfit, or a costume for the sweet girl of sixteen as she lived years ago. Trips to costume rental houses in a city will give one a range of prices charged and often a hint of how to make many things for one's own collection. Visits to local theaters or movie houses all instruct in costume and property findings as well. The field presents an interesting one for the woman with imagination and the skill to change, say, black sateen and cotton strips into an ermine coat, or gay red and green calico into the exact semblance of a radish for the tiny tot in the vegetable parade. M. C. R.

(This is the fourth in a series of articles telling how various women have found successful ways of earning money at home. Previous articles ran Oct. 7, Nov. 11, and Dec. 11, and another will appear soon.)

Swiss cheese still plays a vital role in family life in Switzerland. It is used as a symbol, much as salt and bread are in other countries. On the birth of a child, a wheel of Swiss is marked with his name, and it is served on the ceremonial occasions of his life, his christening and his marriage. Even in courting, the cheese plays a part. When a young man calls on a girl, if father approves the match, he brings out his ceremonial wheel of Swiss and cuts the young man a slice. This means parental blessing. If no cheese is brought forth, the answer is irrevocably "No."

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Wonders of Research: Waves Pull

Gravitational waves proved by mathematics to exist and to account for planets and comets being pulled from courses—Extent of universe measured in miles.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Two papers of importance to astrophysics were made public this week, the first by Dr. Albert Einstein concerning new forces discovered in the universe affecting great bodies; and the second by Dr. Arthur Haas, physicist, who presents evidence that the universe is not expanding, as most astronomers believe, like a giant soap-bubble. In fact, it may not be expanding at all.

Dr. Einstein in his first major contribution to natural science since he came to America writes in the Journal of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia. He thereby atones for the manner in which he startled his hosts and audience a year ago when the institute awarded him a gold medal, expecting him to reply with a paper or a speech. Instead, the distinguished professor received his medal from the president, Nathan Haywood, and sat down. He didn't know he was expected to speak; and quite unabashed, he replied: "I'm sorry, gentlemen, but I have nothing to say."

In highly technical and mathematical language, no paragraph of which is intelligible to ordinary readers, Dr. Einstein today discloses a whole new realm of radiation asserted to be greater than all other known forms such as light, heat, X-rays, gamma rays, radio waves and cosmic rays. Mathematically, he visualizes it as built up of gravitational waves, more or less paralleling, in wave-length and frequency, the known electro-magnetic waves.

These are the waves which pull planets out of their orbits, and change the direction of comets. Such disturbances account for the possibility of predicting the existence of Pluto by Lowell several years before it was actually picked up telescopically. Lowell merely observed the gravitational disturbances in the movement of the planet Neptune. Neptune in turn was discovered in the same way by observing irregularities in the orbit of Uranus.

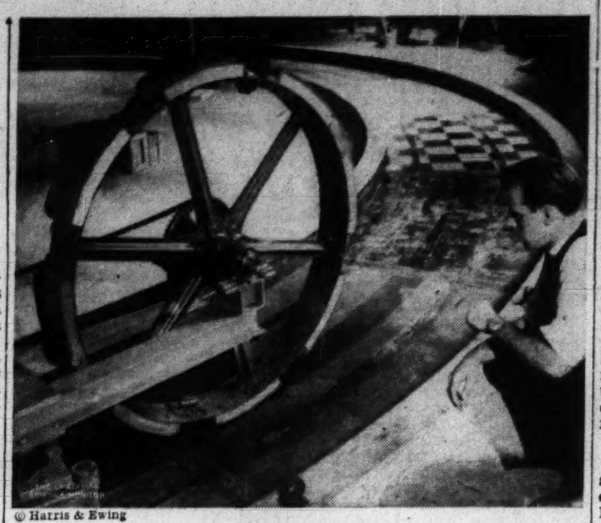
The existence of these gravitational waves is no new theory. The novel part of the situation is, that it can now be stated mathematically.

The cond unusual paper, that by Dr. Haas, disputes the long-held view of an expanding universe in which the earth is rather centrally located, with the most distant stars moving away from us at such speed as 24,000 miles a second. This theory is based on the observation of their light, which shows a tendency to shift toward the red, just as the whistle of a disappearing locomotive "howls down."

Said Dr. Haas:

"My interpretation of this tendency to shift toward the red end of the spectrum is to assume that the smallest particles composing light rays are continually issuing energy; and calculations actually show that the average loss in radiant energy caused in this manner just compensates the average energy production of matter."

Dr. Haas further stated that according to his calculations, the upper limit of the extension of the stars would be about 6,000,000,000 light years, or around 36 billion trillion miles.



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Wear of Floor Coverings Tested

Edward M. Imwold, of U. S. Bureau of Standards, Watches Machine That Puts 20 Kinds of Material to Proof at Once

Farm Profit Promised By Revised Program

In comprehensive studies covering seven states, Government engineers are engaged in examining and tuning up throttled farms. Commenting on the importance of engineering to profits on the farm, George R. Boyd of the Department of Agriculture told agricultural engineers in session at Chicago recently, that changes in equipment and plans have not only made many farms immediately more profitable, but have helped in soil improvement.

He said that it had already become evident "even to an engineer" that the agricultural phases of the program on 107 "better grade" farms in Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia were far from the best that was possible. Farm management authorities in each state were called in to help work out a complete program of business for farmers in these sections, to take in all elements—crops, stock, buildings, equipment, soils and condition of the fields.

Rolling Stock Added On Southern Pacific

Some idea of the business increase in heavy goods industries during 1936 can be had from the statistics of a single railroad, the Southern Pacific, which ordered so many freight cars and motive power units that if they were placed end to end a train would be formed with the caboose in San Francisco and the leading engine more than halfway to Carson City, Nev. In the train would be 12,525 freight cars and 46 locomotives.

Plants Identified Outlasting Ice Age

An "island" of vegetation which survived the glacial period in southwestern Wisconsin and escaped being wiped out was described at National Academy of Science meetings by Dr. Norman C. Fassett of the University of Wisconsin.

When the ice sheet scoured the land as far south as St. Louis in the Middle West, it left an area 100 miles wide in Wisconsin, entirely free of ice. Since the glacial period, plants in this area have had little power for spreading, with the exception of few species. Among the surviving plants are miner's lettuce, the jeweled shooting star, aconite, a kind of saxifrage and a special variety of purslane, which, largely destroyed by the ice, survived partly in the mountains from Pennsylvania to Georgia. A distinct but very similar plant grows in the driftless area.

Flooring Materials Tested by Machine

In laboratories at the national capital, where United States Government conducts research to ascertain the relative wearing qualities of commercial products bought on a large scale, Bureau of Standards officials are testing various types of flooring materials.

A machine has been designed which will effect about the same wear as a man pushing a mail truck. In a large circular ring, some 20 different kinds of flooring materials have been laid, all of which are given the same rigorous punishment by a traveling "barrow" wheel. Presumably those materials standing up the best will be ordered.

King-Herring Awarded Honors of Sea Serpent

Alleged "sea-serpents" that seem to be "discovered" at regular intervals, especially in Scotland and along the coast of California, are probably nothing but the common king-herring, says Dr. Percy Spencer Barnhart, curator at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography. The king-herring is very slender and sometimes 20 or 30 feet long. Its sinuous, snake-like motion while swimming makes it an excellent double for the traditional sea serpent.

Drift to Factories In Britain Makes Farm Help Scarce

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Some 50,000 fewer farm workers were employed in England and Wales at the end of 1936 than two years previously. The steady drift from the land to the cities is causing alarm to farmers and those who are striving to get the nation to produce more of its own food.

Already some parts of the country are experiencing an acute shortage of farm labor. It is a remarkable situation, for many persons and organizations are engaged in settling on small holdings, some of the unemployed from distressed coal-mining areas. It is said that only one in seven of the applications made under the Small Holdings Act can be satisfied.

Better Wages in Cities

It seems that the skilled farm folk are leaving the land for the cities, because they can get better wages there, while the worst hit industrial areas are sending families which have been broken by years of unemployment and poverty to start a new life in land settlement areas.

At present this is a most uneconomic system and most unsatisfactory from the point of view of agriculture. It is the skillful farm hands who find other employment and the new occupants of the settlements are quite untrained and in any case are working in most cases only to feed themselves.

Attracted by Shorter Hours

Skilled dairy hands find that they can earn half as much again by becoming milk roundsmen and their hours are shorter. Road making and widening schemes attract other farm workers away. It is not only male labor that is being lost to the land, for women and girls in regular agricultural employment have decreased by 11 per cent in the past year.

Factories in newly growing up areas are reported to be sending trucks round the countryside to collect girls for their plants. It is hardly surprising that they leave their jobs on the land.

Covered in Insurance Plan

For the first time agricultural workers recently were included in the nation's unemployment insurance scheme. About 9000 are registered as unemployed, but most of these are temporarily out of work or are prevented by home and family ties from moving to districts where they can get work.

It is already said that loss of laborers in the past few months will diminish the amount of home-grown food next summer. And this despite the fact that prices for produce are more attractive and that experts are investigating means of effecting a considerable increase in home production as part of the country's scheme for defense in case of war.

Here's a Goulash of Baby Board, Step Chair and Ironing Ladder

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 15—It was a fine piece of furniture just fresh from the designer's drawings. As it was moved onto the floor of the store it looked like a chair but was really one of those "triple-purpose" affairs, this time comprising a step ladder, an ironing board, and a high chair for the baby—all in one.

In its new blue finish it was considered the triumph of the new kitchen, the answer to many a woman's problem, and the last word in beauty to say nothing of its threefold usefulness as a handy little step ladder, an ever-present ironing board, and, when neither of these demands were pressing, a chair for the junior member of the family.

Looked It Over

Mrs. Hewett, the first shopper to arrive after the new three-duty equipment had been introduced, was looking for new kitchen gadgets. She wanted something to add to her automatic garbage grinder, disappearing cabinet, and console stove. She stood eyeing the victory achieved by the designer and manufacturer never dreaming of the many hours of labor spent by the designer in bringing forth this ultra-modern utility object.

She touched the back of the chair and found that it was actually one end of the ironing board which continued down almost to the floor behind. She was puzzled for a moment to know how this upright board could actually become a utility article.

"It's very simple," volunteered the salesman, happy at the prospects of explaining the workings of the compact new gadget.

Tilted the Back

"You just swing the board upward and around," he said waving his arm. Then he tilted the back of the chair while the other end of the board popped up into the air, flopped over, and came down in a horizontal position above the chair seat.

"It makes a very steady ironing board," he concluded convincingly and stepped back to note the reaction.

"But an ironing board must be padded before it can be used. I can't iron on a bare board."

"Yes, I talked to my wife about that," the salesman quickly responded evidently having re-inforced himself with the feminine point of view. "My wife said," he continued, "that any woman could easily pad her own board covering it lastly with a white sheet.

Visualizing Board

Mrs. Hewett stood silent. She was visualizing the white ironing board attached to the back of the baby's chair. She had struggled for years to find a good hiding place for the ironing board where its scorched surface would not be exposed to visitors. And now — would it or would it not be a convenience to have it so handy.

Though she was silent, the salesman traveled as fast in his imagination.

"Of course," he said, "you can always cover the padded ironing board with a nice material. My wife suggested pulling over it a hood made of—made of flowered stuff like a—like a—chintz. That would brighten up the kitchen too, you know."

But she shook her head. She couldn't quite see it.

"Of course, it's not necessary to use the board if you don't want to. The chair is also a step ladder very handy in any kitchen."

The Stepladder

Brightening up a little, the customer, still eager to have the latest modern equipment for her kitchen, warmed up to the idea of the stepladder.

"And how does it work?"

Eager to make the advantages of the stepladder counterbalance the drawbacks of the ironing board, the salesman hastened to demonstrate the climbing part of the contrivance.

"You see this little thing lets down in front of the chair to form the first step." And he kneeled down to undo a clamp.

"Ye-es," the homemaker followed each operation.

"First you step on this and then you step on the chair seat, and—"

"Oh my! I never allow anyone to step on a chair seat in my house," she interrupted. "The seat would be all scuffed up in no time."

Handy Little Pad

"That's right. I talked to my wife about that." She said to always put a piece of cloth down first. You could have handy a little pad—or a pillow, or something ready when you use it as a stepladder."

Mrs. Hewett looked the new-fangled article over once more. She thought of the chintz-hooded ironing board, of the chair for junior and of what would happen to him when suddenly she wanted to turn the chair into a ladder. She visualized the scuffs and scars that would be surely deposited on the seat of the chair when her husband, Jim, was in a hurry to get the jam from the top of the cupboard.

Then suddenly an idea struck her, and, smiling, she quickly turned to the salesman.

"Does your wife use a chair like that?"

Embarrassed and flustrated he, nevertheless, told the truth, "No, madam, you see we have no child, our washing and ironing we send to Tillie, and when we need a stepladder, I bring one up out of the cellar."

Japan's Program for Wool

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, North China—Japan's trade war with Australia has resulted in a number of plans whereby she aspires to declare independence in the world of wool as soon as possible. The development of North China, Inner Mongolia, and Manchoukuo into a huge wool-producing area to supply Japan's needs is the assumption upon which all these plans are based.

Expansion and improvement of wool resources is invariably one of the chief points mentioned along with cotton-growing when Sino-Japanese economic co-operation comes up for discussion here. The China Development Company, subsidiary of the South Manchuria Railway, has drawn up plans whereby the 20,000 tons of wool produced annually in North China and Inner Mongolia will be increased five-fold within the next 30 years.

In theory that would just about meet Japan's present demand for wool. She used 115,000 tons last year, 90 per cent of which came from Australia.

Experimentation

A 4,000,000 yen program of crop experimentation is under way near Tientsin, where the China Development Company has established an experimentation project with wool as one of the principal items.

Grandiose schemes are also on the boards for Manchoukuo, where the South Manchuria Railway itself has taken up the matter and plans to increase the 3,000,000 sheep which now roam Manchurian plains to 15,000,000 within the next 35 years.

Japan herself has only 60,000 sheep. She expects them to number 5,000,000 by 1957.

As far as North China and Inner Mongolia are concerned, however, it is fairly safe to predict that neither Australia nor any other wool-exporting country need have any fears from this direction. Adverse physical and economic factors, and the fact that the present supply of wool from this territory is so small and of such poor quality as to be next to worthless for Japan's purposes, all support the belief that Japanese ambitions to develop an independent source of wool constiute only a very faint threat.

Cold for Foreign Sheep

Rigorous climate in Inner Mongolia, where the best grazing land is found, will prevent any sucecssful importation of foreign sheep, it is believed. Even the native broad-tailed sheep succumb under the more severe winters, and in one Chahar district last year fully 90 per cent of the sheep perished when the coldest weather in living memory paralyzed the desert for months on end. Imported sheep fare disastrously in such an environment.

But native strains produce a quality of wool far too coarse for the demands of Japan's textile trade, most of the wool from this region being fit only for rug-making.

The way out of this difficulty seems in the minds of Japanese to be along the lines of hybrids between the native broad-tail and foreign strains. A certain amount of progress has been made in this direction by Chinese experimenters, and hybrid wool is said to be at least twice as good and the yield over twice as large as that from native sheep. Nevertheless the hybrids produced thus far are not hardy enough to survive under ordinary conditions, and a good deal of selective cross-breeding has yet to be done before an efficient type is evolved.

Here the Japanese program of improvement is blocked by the ignorance, dire poverty, and general reluctance and inability of the natives to embark upon anything resembling progressive measures.

Chinese wool dealers have for years been trying to eliminate the practice of weighting wool with water, sand, and other adulterants; yet the large majority of wool reaching the Tientsin market (where most wool from North China and Inner Mongolia is exported) is still heavily adulterated and has to be thoroughly re-cleaned.

Mongolian shepherds in particular live at such a low economic and cultural level that even Japanese admit that to entrust them with a selective breeding program would be fruitless.

With the wool from this region suitable only for rug-making and certain types of mixed weaving, Japan used only 215 tons of the total yield of 22,000 tons from here in 1934, the last year for which figures are available. But it suffices to indicate that in spite of the nearness of the source to Japan, this wool has found no real place in Japan's market.

Must Sell Product

Katsuji Debuchi, former Japanese ambassador to the United States, recently criticized Japan's ambitions to develop an independent supply of wool as follows:

"Experts are laughing at these plans, for they are far from realization. Even if they do materialize in the time specified, our demand will have risen in the meantime. Japanese who attach great significance to the acquisition of such raw materials are liable to ignore the problem of selling the country's finished products abroad.

"What Japan must devise is a system of marketing woolen textiles abroad similar to the one she has developed for cotton products. We must still obtain our wool from Australia, our natural supply."

'Statesmen, Sing the Crises Away'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Songs for statesmen are the idea of Mr. William Whitelaw, chairman of the London and North Eastern Railway Company.

This does not mean that Mr. Whitelaw is in favor of songs about statesmen; it means that he suggests community singing for conference delegates before they settle down to business.

He declares that this singing would lead them on easier paths toward peace and world harmony.

"Music Hath Power—"

While addressing a choral concert audience, before whom the railway's Edinburgh Choir had been performing, Mr. Whitelaw made reference to the soothing and unifying power of music.

He remarked that at the time of speaking there was a great and important conference sitting in London with people of different nationalities who found it almost impossible to believe in the good faith and possible friendship of the other.

If only that conference, Mr. Whitelaw declared, could just stand up and sing for half an hour they would find it easier to work for the future peace of the world. This statement met with prolonged applause.

The difficulty, raised by one group, that most present-day statesmen might not be sufficiently trained to sing well in harmony, is dismissed by the followers of Mr. Whitelaw as no difficulty at all. The quality of the song, some say, matters considerably less than the fact that all the statesmen are singing.

Harmony Is the Idea

It would be, of course, quite possible for statesmen to be chosen for their voice and tone control, bringing, at the same time, the sphere of international politics well within the grasp of lady statesmen. Or, one faction suggests here, each statesman should have a song secretary to give him the correct note.

But the essential is naturally that all the statesmen must themselves sing.

It must be remembered, it is pointed out in some circles here, that Signor Mussolini recently played a violin in public and that Herr Ernst Hanfstaengl used to soothe Herr Hitler with his piano playing, of which the Reichsführer is extremely fond.

Imaginations here are centered on Signor Mussolini playing to Herr Hitler.

It is rumored that a special peace prize will be given, however, to the first musician who is able to score "La Marseillaise," "Deutschland Uber Alles," and "Rule Britannia" so that they may be sung together in harmony.

Bronze Age Finds at Glasgow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—The vicinity of Glasgow has long been recognized as a fertile field for the antiquary, and a recent discovery is that of a Bronze Age burial place. The find was made by Mr. Harrison Maxwell, fellow of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries. The removal of a hillock in connection with the filling in of an old railway led to the discovery at Ballieston, near Glasgow.

In his report to the Glasgow Archaeological Society, Mr. Maxwell told of the finding of two small pottery urns in perfect condition. Both are about five inches high and ornamented, one with simple line markings, and the other with wheat ears. Both contained some charcoal which had probably been mixed with food, since disintegrated.

Another remarkable find was a Bronze Age cist or prehistoric stone sarcophagus. This was formed of two long and two short stones in a tongue shape. The walls were formed of large and small stones, and the cover of two large slabs.

The floor was covered with a sort of "crazy pavement" of small pebbles. The cist was oriented so that the long axis had a magnetic bearing of about 325 degrees. This, Mr. Maxwell said, indicated a point coinciding with the setting place of the sun at midsummer.

German Pilot to Train Airmen in Afghanistan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN — A German flying engineer, Willi Hempel, has been appointed to take charge of aviation in Afghanistan. At present there is only one airplane in the country, a Junkers three-engined machine which was presented to King Amanullah when he visited Germany a few years ago during his European tour just before he lost his throne.

Such roads as exist at all in Afghanistan are in bad condition and it is stated that the Government intends to develop air communication both for its own convenience and for general transport. Herr Hempel is to take several German air technicians with him.

Face Lift for Dutch Engines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UTRECHT, Neth.—All remaining express steam locomotives in the Netherlands will be remodeled and streamlined in the immediate future.

Recent experiments with a remodeled steam engine have given such satisfactory results that, without delay, another six machines have been rushed to the "beauty parlor" at the central railway yards here in order to get the latest streamline facial treatment.

As soon as these renovated engines have been put through their paces, all the other 152 heavy steam engines will be put through the same rejuvenating process in turn.

Meanwhile electrification and modernization are proceeding with giant strides. The main lines have now nearly all been electrified or are being operated by diesel engines.

The construction program which is now being carried out includes 52 electric two-car-train sets and 37 electric three-car-train sets. The diesel service already in operation includes 40 complete diesel three-car-train sets. At very busy hours four sets are put together, giving the train a length of 825 feet.

Junior Red Cross Letters Tie Tasmania and Hungary

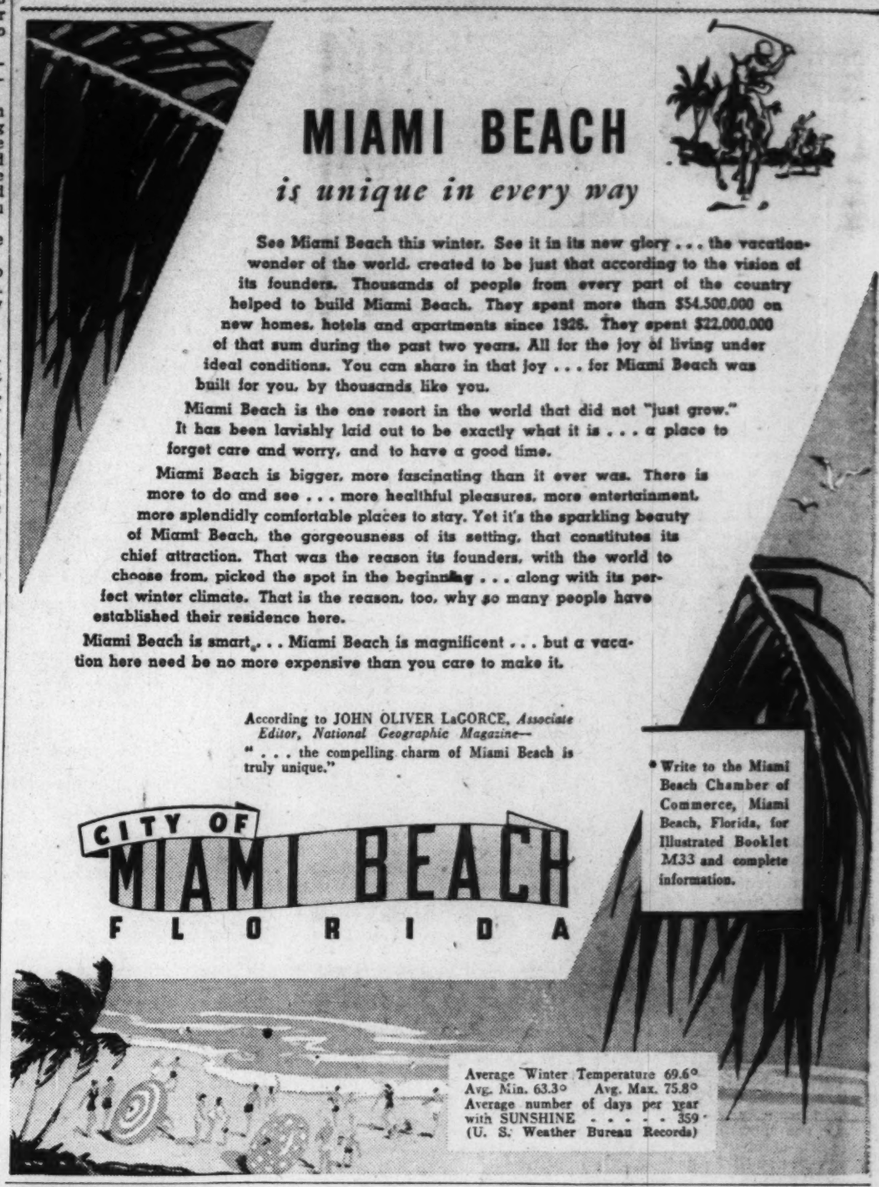
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tas.—The Junior Red Cross Movement in Tasmania is increasing its activities among the children in the state schools. Admirable work is being done in establishing friendly contacts with children of other countries by means of interschool correspondence.

Members of the Junior Red Cross Circle at the Franklin State School have been corresponding with children of the same age and standard in Budapest (Hungary), and have received from the latter a gift of two dolls beautifully dressed in Hungarian national costume and accompanied by an interesting letter.

Hotels and Resorts

Florida



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Average Winter Temperature 69.6°
Avg. Min. 63.3° Avg. Max. 75.8°
Average number of days per year with SUNSHINE - - - - - 359
(U. S. Weather Bureau Records)

*Write to the Miami Beach Chamber of Commerce, Miami Beach, Florida, for Illustrated Booklet M33 and complete information.

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Hotels, Resorts and Travel

Florida

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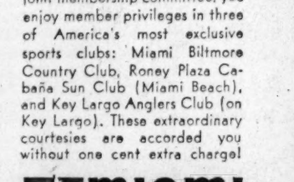

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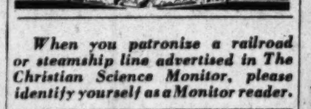

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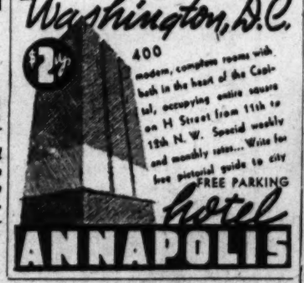

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SHANGHAI, like a vain and beautiful woman, is inclined to swagger a little behind her reputation as "The Paris of the Orient." She is proud of her metropolitan vastness, her abundance of modernistic architecture and her brilliantly illuminated night life. She likes to show off before the thousands of tourists who visit her each year, and before those of us who make our homes in the less sophisticated ports of China.

These tourists, on their part, are often genuinely impressed; but we who have lived for a few years in China—lived in the simple countryside and jabbered clumsily with the villagers in their own language—we refuse to be awed. True, we are dazzled by the size and bustle of the great city. We scuttle across the traffic-slashed streets. We are tempted by the up-to-date English and American shops. We lift our chins to peer at the tall buildings. We look forward to bragging a little when we return to Tientsin and Peking—telling our acquaintances that we have been to all the newest European restaurants and the most fashionable night clubs.

But under the surface which the travelers see, one can feel the heart of China—the heart of humanity—beating. The tourists look for the strange and the exotic; we look for the natural, the universal. And we find it—in countless little unimportant things, incongruous beside the glittering twentieth-century pose which the huge city affects. We do not mean to ridicule it. On the contrary, we like Shanghai the more for it. The face—the ageless human face—is better than the mask.

* * *

ON A CERTAIN afternoon we walked out of one of the most ultra-modern buildings in Shanghai—a tall hotel, gleaming with dark marble and chromium and indirect lighting and tubular furniture. One might have been in a skyscraper on New York's Fifth avenue. The place, but for the Chinese servants, seemed entirely Western, the time wholly the Machine Age, the tempo completely modernistic.

We stepped out into the pushing throng on the sidewalk, finding more white faces among the yellow masses than we had seen in a single block since we came to the East. The sound of modern traffic—buses and tramcars and streamline motors just arrived from Detroit—rushed past with a clamor of horns and brakes. Then, suddenly, at the curb alongside us, we heard a different noise: a small child crying.

* * *

WE LOOKED AROUND. A respectable, middle-aged Chinese was pedaling a bicycle slowly along the edge of the road, an expression of confusion and dismay on his face. Upon the pillion behind him, clinging to his gown, sat a little boy about six years old—howling 'ustily. The child was dressed in a long robe of thin gray silk, buttoned down from the side of the throat. His little legs emerged under the hem in tiny cloth shoes, which he kicked out angrily as he bestrode his perch. His small face was blotched with tears, his mouth twisted in noisy rage.

The father steered his bicycle up to the curb and slipped off, supporting the child's weight with one arm. He spoke earnestly in a low voice; and, although the Shanghai dialect was as unintelligible to our northern-trained ears as Hindustanee, we could hear that he was arguing, urging, promising—even bribing, probably—in an effort to quiet his offspring. Now and then he cast an embarrassed glance over his shoulder at the little crowd of Chinese passers-by which had gathered to look and listen, like our shameless selves.

But his murmured oratory was of no help to him. The child wailed on, beating his fists against his parent's chest. We did not need to understand the Shanghai speech to know that he was saying "No! No! No!"—and "I won't! I won't! I won't!"

* * *

AT LAST THE man muttered an exclamation in a desperate tone. At his words, the child's weeping slowed down, skidded to a few tardy sobs, and stopped. He dug a small brown fist into his puckered eyes, the tears still wet on his face.

Shouting officiously, the father beckoned toward the nearest rickshaw stand; his voice was loud with bravado, but there was a foolish look on his face. Several pullers darted forward, the others falling back as the swiftest reached him. Ignoring the grinning spectators, the man climbed into the rickshaw; his son hopped innocently onto his lap; and the bicycle was lifted off the pavement, its wheels spinning, and laid crosswise upon the step of the vehicle, resting against the martyred parent's knees. Thus, down the streets of the Wickedest City in the East, did the absurd group trundle from our sight.

* * *

THEN, TOO, THERE was that rainy day when the air was heavy with squalls from a typhoon out at sea, and we were walking down one of the great crowded shopping streets whose very names add glamour to the travel folders. Often we stopped to peer into shop windows in which chic novelties from New York and London and Paris widened our expatriate eyes. And now and then we lingered before the famous curio stores lying along the way—their dim interiors rich with porcelains and bronzes and ivories, with embroideries and scrolls and jades. Gleaming cars waited at the curb; and in and out of the doors stepped smartly dressed white women, or Chinese ladies of fashion with slit silken gowns, rouged cheeks and permanently waved hair.

The usual throng of lower-class Chinese was ambling along the damp street, clad chiefly in the shiny black cloth of a Shanghai summer. Ahead of us moved a young girl with a long pigtail down her back—a jasmine peddler, with the little wilted blossoms laid out uninvitingly on a dingy tray. She was chattering with an older girl who walked alongside, and she did not notice that we were just behind her. All at once she halted abruptly to adjust her tray; and we bumped into her with a sharp impact.

A funny shock of surprise lit her face when she glanced around and saw that it was a foreigner with whom she had collided. She shook with a sudden gay tittering—catching hold of her friend's sleeve and gasping breathlessly. As we marched on past the plate-glass windows full of gorgeous curios and smart imported goods, we could hear the diminishing cadence of her laughter: a young girl with the giggles.

* * *

AND THERE WAS the night when we had gone to dine and dance at the top of one of the great new structures, in a sleekly modernistic room which looked out for miles over the city. Everywhere the dark sky was embroidered with a blaze of colored Neon lights. In a bizarre meeting of East and West, the big foreign-style buildings were enlivened with vivid signs depicting the hornèd roofs of temples and pagodas, while tall Chinese characters flashed their red and blue and green and yellow chorus upon the night.

Leaving the echoes of the jazz orchestra behind us, we sped downward in a chromium-decorated elevator and stepped out into the cool street. No taxi happened to be at hand; so we decided to walk a little way until we found one.

We had not gone far when we crossed a small, dark alley branching from the main thoroughfare. A nocturnal food vendor had set up his lantern, his lacquered boxes and his tiny stove there in the shadows. While we were passing, a strong young man of the coolie class strolled toward him, hesitated, and stopped. In the flickering lantern-light we could see the muscles of his face twitch with pleasure as he smelled the hot food. He threw a copper onto one of the boxes. The vendor picked up a soiled bowl, filled it with a macaroni-like mixture, thrust in a pair of chopsticks, and handed it to the young man. With clicking chopsticks, the youth gulped down the food. Then he sighed, wiped his mouth appreciatively, set down the bowl, and continued up the dark alley, singing a minor, wandering song in a high voice.

We walked onward along the brilliant street in the Paris of the Orient—smiling a little to ourselves.

M. M. M.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by John H. Stone, London

AN ANCIENT TITHE BARN AT BREDON, NEAR TEWKESBURY, ENGLAND

IN THE old village of Bredon, that stands on Bredon Hill in the county of Worcestershire, there exists one of the finest examples of tithe barns in the country. Built in the fourteenth century, the interior closely resembles a church, two rows of great wooden pillars dividing it into nave and aisles. The porch-like entrances have enormous wooden doors, surmounted by heavy cross-beams. A small chamber in the gable over one of these doors is believed to have been used by some person whose duty it was to guard the building and its vast store of grain.

One has to dig deep into history to find the origin of the "tithe." Mention of it is made in the ancient records of Egypt and Babylon, of Greece and Rome, of Israel. It was after his experience at Bethel that Jacob made a vow to give a tenth of all he possessed to God. In the Jewish law provision was made for this practice, and the Christian church followed its example. A hundred years before the Conquest, when England was ruled by the church and taxes were levied on the people to support it, the paying of tithes was instituted as a legal duty in England, the farmers being called on to give up a tenth (tithe) of their produce.

In the Middle Ages, the tithe barn in which grain for the tax was stored, formed part of a grange—the name given to a farmhouse and outbuildings attached to a manor or religious house. At the time of the Reformation the barns, for the most part, escaped destruction, since they would be useful to the laymen who inherited the monastic farms. Payments by tithe remained in force until one hundred years ago, when they were commuted for a money payment.

There are many of these old tithe barns to be found up and down the country, outstanding examples existing at Middle Littleton in Worcestershire, Doulting in Somerset, Abbotsbury in Dorset, and Cherhill in Wiltshire. Those at Glastonbury, Wells and Bradford-on-Avon, with their stone buttressed walls and porch entrances, strongly resemble church buildings. Many of these barns are noticeable for their vast proportions, the one at Bradford-on-Avon being 165 feet in length with a roof composed of some 30,000 stone tiles. The Chertsey barn, which was demolished during the last century, was a giant among the old buildings, being over 300 feet in length.

Wandering around these romantic structures, with their massive supply of stone- and woodwork, one is reminded of a description of a tithe barn in Thomas Hardy's "Far From the Madding Crowd": "It not only emulated the form of the neighboring church of the parish, but vied with it in antiquity. The vast porches at the sides, lofty enough to admit a waggon laden to its highest with corn in the sheaf, were spanned by heavy-pointed arches of stone, broadly and boldly cut, whose very simplicity was the origin of a grandeur not apparent in erections where more ornament has been attempted."

Le Jugement juste

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

ON A dit et écrit bien des choses concernant le jugement juste; d'autre part, la justice pharisienne ou propre justice a souvent été analysée dans des discours ou dans des publications. A vues humaines, il semble parfois n'y avoir entre ces deux attitudes qu'une ligne de démarcation bien mince. Pope, le poète anglais, s'exprime en ces termes:

"Chacun a son jugement, qu'en dépit de tous
Il soutient obstinément, comme il croit sa montre."

Voilà qui doit nous faire réfléchir. Dans un monde où l'on entend sans cesse exprimer les opinions humaines les plus diverses, avons-nous qualité pour juger les actes de nos semblables? D'autre part, pouvons-nous pallier ou feindre d'ignorer ce qui choque notre sentiment de la justice et de la droiture? Il doit y avoir une méthode dûment prouvée qui nous permette d'alléger le fardeau pesant sur notre cœur, et d'apprendre à guérir le péché ou la souffrance.

Des siècles se sont écoulés depuis que le Messie, le Chrétien par excellence, a révélé le Christ, en apportant un message de guérison concernant Dieu et Ses enfants. Beaucoup acceptèrent les enseignements du Christ Jésus; ils rendirent témoignage à ses œuvres; ils prouvèrent dans leur propre cas que la Parole de Dieu est infaillible. Jésus guérissait non seulement la maladie et le chagrin, mais toutes les autres conditions inharmonieuses; ainsi le Maître réprouvait la matérialité.

Nous avons le bonheur de pouvoir ici même et dès maintenant imiter le grand Conducteur en étant toujours vigilants, prêts à recevoir l'inspiration divine, obéissants à Dieu, Gouverneur de l'univers. D'aucuns s'étonneront peut-être qu'on puisse à l'heure actuelle comprendre Dieu et communier avec Lui. Mais la route a été jalonnée par Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne. Dans son livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, elle nous a révélé la nature de Dieu et celle de l'homme —l'homme réel et spirituel—en tant que réflexion divine. Il est évident que la réflexion doit ressembler en tous points à l'original.

L'homme est créé à l'image de Dieu; donc, en face d'une situation inharmonieuse apparemment due à une autre personne, notre premier devoir consiste à établir dans notre propre conscience le fait que la perfection et la bonté de Dieu sont éternelles. Il est également nécessaire de se rendre compte que tous Ses enfants manifestent les mêmes qualités parfaites. Les paroles ou les actions erronées commises par les hommes sont simplement les illusions de l'entendement mortel, qui prétendent obscurcir ou dénaturer le vrai concept de l'homme.

Une Scientiste Chrétienne se trouva en face d'une situation qui en apparence changea tout le cours de sa vie. Elle-même avait semblé être complètement à la merci des pensées et des actes de deux autres personnes. Un jour elle exposa cette situation à une Scientiste Chrétienne expérimentée, qui avec amour lui conseilla d'établir fermement dans sa conscience le fait de son unité avec Dieu. Cette amie ajouta: "Rien ne peut vous séparer de Dieu, du bien, et de Sa sollicitude infinie." A mesure qu'elle comprit mieux cela, l'adhérente de la Science Chrétienne s'aperçut que rendre autrui responsable de l'inharmonie dont elle souffrait était chose à la fois fausse et vaine.

Mrs. Eddy déclare dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 322): "Il vous a montré l'amplitude de Sa miséricorde, la justice de Son jugement, l'omnipotence de Son amour; et cela, pour récompenser l'affection zélée qui vous fait rechercher le bien et travailler dans ses sillons toujours plus larges, en allant de l'infinitésimal à l'infini."

Abjurer toute rancune, reconnaître humblement et prouver chaque jour que l'homme est uni à Dieu—cette attitude détruira l'antagonisme auquel le monde s'est si longtemps abandonné. "Que les paroles de ma bouche et la méditation de mon cœur te soient agréables, ô Eternel, mon rocher, mon rédempteur!" Telle est la fervente prière du Psalmiste (Psaumes 19:15); et si nous avons l'impression qu'une autre personne est cause de notre malheur, nous devrions méditer ces paroles et les mettre en pratique. L'infini pouvoir divin, Dieu, gouverne l'homme réel; considérons cette vérité et nous pourrons voir qu'une autre personne ne saurait nous attirer des malheurs. Si le mal semble nous affecter, c'est parce que dans la croyance, nous avons attribué la présence et le pouvoir à une illusion. Nions la réalité du mal; affirmons l'activité et la présence constante de Dieu, du bien—et nous pourrons détruire l'illusion.

"La première, l'unique cause, c'est l'Entendement éternel qui est Dieu; et il n'y a qu'un seul Dieu" (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 36). Si nous avons recours à l'unique Dieu, au bien, nous ne serons pas terrifiés quand le mal paraîtra se dresser devant nous; mais nous ne feindrons pas de l'ignorer. Sûrs de l'omnipotence et de l'omniprésence divines, nous percevrons, comme le déclare Mrs. Eddy à la page 91 de *Science et Santé*, l'erreur ou le mal réduit "à son néant primitif."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

A Great English Statesman

CHARLES Fox was not an ordinary leader, and his ascendancy over his followers was such that no thought of criticism arose. His hold over them was threefold. They felt daily his influence as the greatest debater in Parliament; they accepted him as a political thinker, who had given them a purpose and a cause worth many sacrifices; and they adored him as a friend with an unquestioning devotion which left no room for doubts . . .

As a political thinker his reputation stood even higher with his followers than as a debater. The 'principles of Mr. Fox' were treated with more respect than was accorded to the political wisdom of Burke, who, as Fox was always ready to admit, was the master from whom he had learnt 'more than from all the men with whom he had ever conversed.' Burke's wisdom might be profound, an inspiration to statesmen for all time, but Fox possessed that peculiar quality which inspires both confidence and obedience, the quality which makes a leader, who towers above his fellows. To that quality of leadership was added an unswerving constancy to his declared principles. He might make mistakes in judgement, he might be outwitted in manoeuvre, he might lead his party to disaster, but his followers knew that in triumph and in adversity—they might count upon his loyalty to his friends and upon his greater loyalty to his principles. Later generations, reviewing his life as a whole, can judge how much that constancy has meant to his country. If in the panic of revolution and war no statesman of Fox's eminence had continued to proclaim his faith in liberty and justice and his hatred of tyranny and oppression, the claims of democracy might have been drawn from constitutional into revolutionary methods, and the reforms of the next century might not have been achieved without bloodshed.

And above all he held them by the ties of friendship. From his early days, when his Eton contemporaries were content to lose their money in guaranteeing his debts, down to those years near the end of his life, when his political fortunes were at their lowest, and the Chancellor growled to the King that the Opposition was now reduced to forty, 'but they would all hang for Fox,' he inspired among his friends and followers a personal affection which made party loyalty a matter of minor significance. . . . 'Perhaps no human being,' wrote Gibbon near this time, 'was ever more perfectly exempt from the taint of malevolence, vanity, or falsehood.' For any one, who had known such friendship, or had known even the jovial look which the leader would give to his followers in the House, disagreement or desertion on any grounds except an essential matter of principle was unthinkable.—EDWARD LASCELLES, in "The Life of Charles James Fox." (London and New York: Oxford University Press.)

Righteous Judgment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MUCH has been said and written concerning righteous judgment, and many have been the written and spoken discourses on self-righteousness. In human opinion there may sometimes seem to be a very thin line of demarcation between the two. Pope has written:

"'Tis with our judgments as our watches,—none
Go just alike, yet each believes his own."

Here indeed is food for thought. In a world where many and various human opinions are constantly expressed, are we qualified to judge the deeds of our fellow men? On the other hand, can we afford to ignore or condone that which trespasses on our sense of what is right and just? There must be some proven method whereby we may lift the burden from our troubled hearts, and also learn how to heal sin and suffering.

Centuries ago the master Christian, as the Messiah, revealed the Christ, bringing a healing message concerning God and His children. Many accepted Christ Jesus' teachings, witnessing his deeds, and proved in their own experience the infallibility of God's Word. Jesus healed not only sickness and sorrow, but all other discordant conditions, thus rebuking materiality.

It is our privilege, here and now, to emulate the great Way-shower by being constantly alert to receive inspiration and obey God, the Ruler of the universe. Some may question how one can understand and commune with God today. The way has been clearly blazed by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. She has revealed to us in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the nature of God, and of man—the real, spiritual man—as His reflection. Obviously, a reflection must be the exact likeness of the original which is reflected.

Since man is made in God's image, our first duty, when confronted with any inharmonious situation apparently caused by another person, is to establish in our own consciousness the fact of God's eternal perfection and goodness. It is necessary also to realize that all His children embody the same perfect qualities. The erroneous deeds or words of men are but illusions of mortal mind, which would try to obscure and distort the true concept of man.

A student of Christian Science was confronted with a situation which apparently changed the course of her entire life. She had seemed to be completely at the mercy of the thoughts and actions of two other people. One day she spoke of this situation to another Christian Scientist, who lovingly admonished her to establish firmly in her own consciousness the truth of her unity with God. "Nothing," she was told, "can separate you from God, good, and His infinite care." As the student realized this more fully, she saw the mistake and futility of holding another responsible for any inharmonious condition in her own experience.

Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 322), "He hath shown you the amplitude of His mercy, the justice of His judgment, the omnipotence of His love; and this, to compensate your zealous affection for seeking good, and for laboring in its widening grooves from the infinitesimal to the infinite."

Forsaking all rancor, humbly acknowledging and daily proving man's oneness with God, will destroy the antagonism in which the world has so long indulged. The fervent plea of the Psalmist, "Let the words of my mouth, and the meditation of my heart, be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength, and my redeemer" (Psalms 19:14), should be pondered and practiced by those who feel that someone else has caused unhappiness in their experience. If we but pause to consider the truth that infinite divine power, God, governs the real man, we shall see that evil cannot be brought upon us by another. Only as we, in belief, give presence and power to any illusion can it seem to affect us. As we deny evil's reality, and affirm the ever-presence and activity of God, good, we destroy the illusion.

"The first and only cause is the eternal Mind, which is God, and there is but one God" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 36). If we turn to the one God, good, we shall not be dismayed by the evil which may seem to confront us, nor shall we ignore it. Secure in the knowledge of His omnipotence and omnipresence, we shall perceive error, or evil, to use Mrs. Eddy's words (Science and Health, p. 91), "reduced to its native nothingness."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

January Sundown

A COPPERED disc above the rim of hills,
Brilliant, and sinking rapidly from sight
Leaving a thousand shadows lengthening
Across the barren fields and pasture lands.
The cattle, headed barnward, pause to gaze
With placid wonder at the burnished glow
On ice-fringed waters of the shallow pond.
Trees are dark sentinels against the bleak
Horizon; shafts of sunlight filter through
Their naked branches. One lone star is hung
Low in the east. Twilight is hovering
On wings of grayness, waiting to alight
Upon the silent earth. Belated rays
Flee down the pathway of departed days.

B. B. COOPER

Childhood Memories

THE first is Mallory Brook. It is a warm morning in the hills of western Connecticut. Broad hats and sunbonnets are the equipment, and with other delicious odors, such as that of cows, hay, and the general sweetness of the place and time, is mingled the good homely one of fresh-starched muslin, spreading its shade over a freckled nose, and the best of all perfumes, where the grassy road passes through the woods. It rained yesterday, and now the sun is drawing out the pine and the earth's essence, where arbutus was and has left its breath behind.

This memory, it is plain, will be complex, not entirely of the visual sense nor nearly all of it. Scarcely less sweet is the fresh touch of the breeze on hot cheeks and forehead, when we stop in the shade on a big rock and hats and sunbonnets come off. There is the short steep descent of the Connecticut hillside, so steep that it is pleasant not quite to know what is coming below. Then a silken rustling sound, a cool odor, pungent, new mint; Mallory Brook.

The first sight of crystal water purling over warm-hued pebbles, and foaming around dark-hued stones, struck through and through the city child's heart, and made channels there through which all after beauty, seen, would find room to pass. The pain of the inexpressible was there, too; the child's first sense of the inarticulate.

Paddling in it would not do; it was soon evident that this stirred up murk and the loose debris under shelving stones. The confluence of the ripples was broken, too, around ankles and over toes that the cold water soon troubled, for the stream was not far from its rocky source.

Crouched on a warm stone, one could touch the ripples with a fern or twig, or a bit of mint. Her vast ignorance of what it was that formed the diapason of ner bliss had no power then to puzzle the child, nor hinder visual emotion, which was as supreme perhaps at that moment as it ever would be.—CECILIA BEAUX, in "Background with Figures." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Serenity

How serene,
Above the turmoil
Of the earth,
The Pleiades.

LE BARON COOKE

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Express Road Opens New Era In Connecticut

State Inaugurates First Link in Boston-New York Tourway

Safety Is Stressed

Merritt Parkway Aims to Eliminate Bottle-Neck Traffic Condition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 15—Boston to New York in five hours of easy driving, completely avoiding bottleneck-traffic conditions found along the coastal towns from New Haven to the Bronx and running from a point just north of Bridgeport, almost to the heart of New York City, with hardly a cross-traffic interruption—that is the hope motorists see in the $15,000,000 Merritt Parkway, a $4,000,000 portion of which was opened formally to traffic today.

Highway officials of New York and Connecticut assembled at the northern terminus of the Hutchinson River Parkway, near Port Chester, this morning, to fall in line with the official motorcars moving along the three-mile stretch of new parkway, which will form the nucleus of a so-called limited or tourway system of highways in New England.

30 Mile Tourway

When completed, the Merritt Parkway will run for 30 miles from the Hutchinson River Parkway due north, by-passing coastline traffic over the antiquated Boston Post Road route where town after town confronts motorists, with batteries of traffic lights and congested business districts, resulting in costly delays and defeating the rapid transit purposes of the modern automobile.

Eventually, the completed parkway will extend over new rights-of-way as far as Stafford, Conn., when plans will be drafted to continue the express road to Cape Cod, by-passing both New Haven and Providence, R. I. Motorists are chiefly concerned at this time, however, with the first chapter in the history of a new era of rapid transit into and out of New York city. That is, the building of the road from the Hutchinson parkway to a point just north of Bridgeport.

The three-mile stretch of finished parkway can be reached by the Boston to New York motorist from Greenwich instead of taking the customary turnoff to the Hutchinson River Parkway at Port Chester.

Even as engineers begin drafting final blueprints for the Merritt Parkway, other proposals are before the Connecticut Legislature to take the State out of the era of narrow roads and highways for through traffic that are nothing more than city streets.

New Roads Planned

It is estimated that 80 per cent of traffic that moves along the old Boston Post Road through Southport, Westport, Norwalk, Stamford and Port Chester is through traffic. Hence, to get this traffic moving over a limited parkway system outside of the congested towns along the coast means leaving local roads open to local traffic an dtrading. At the same time, through traffic is speeded up to a maximum and greater safety is assured within the towns and cities.

This is part of the story behind Connecticut's plans for three major routes through the state to do away with bottleneck traffic conditions encountered along existing routes that illustrate the futility of trying to tailor modern traffic to routes laid out in horse-and-buggy days. The planners contemplate building a coastal highway from Port Chester to Stratford, particularly to accommodate trucking which will not be allowed to use the Merritt Parkway. This highway would dodge the town centers and run parallel to the Boston Port Road.

In order to connect Hartford with the Hutchinson River Parkway with-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Clearing and colder this afternoon, becoming fair and much colder tonight and Saturday; lowest temperature tonight somewhat below freezing; moderate to fresh westerly and northwesterly winds.

Maine: Cloudy and much colder with rain in east and north portions, changing to snow flurries tonight; Saturday generally fair and much colder.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy and much colder, snow flurries in north portion tonight; Saturday fair and much colder.

Massachusetts: Rain this afternoon; generally fair and much colder tonight and Saturday, except snow flurries in extreme west portion tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain this afternoon, generally fair and much colder tonight and Saturday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong northwest winds and overcast weather with rain near Eastport tonight; Saturday fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	42	48	Minneapolis	-12	-12
Bermuda	66	64	New Orleans	60	60
Chicago	22	22	New York	38	38
Denver	23	22	Norfolk	68	66
Helena	-4	-6	Philadelphia	38	38
Jacksonville	70	70	St. Louis	16	16
Kansas City	4	4	San Francisco	44	44
Los Angeles	44	44	Wasington	34	34
Miami	74	74			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T. Jan. 15.
B—Minimum, Jan. 14

High T...

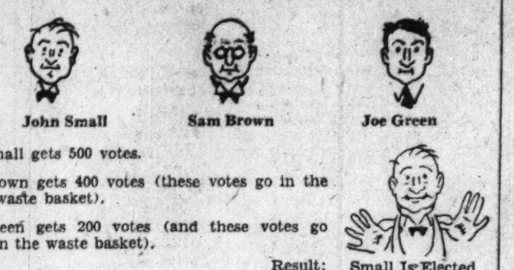
Friday, 12:49 p. m.; height, 10.2 feet.
Saturday, 1:20 a. m.; height, 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:06 p. m.

Proportional Representation

Explained by
Christian A. Herter
Representative, Fifth Suffolk District, Massachusetts

What Happens Now—An Election by District


John Small
Sam Brown
Joe Green
Small gets 500 votes.
Brown gets 400 votes (these votes go in the waste basket).
Green gets 200 votes (and these votes go in the waste basket).
Result:
Small Is Elected

Well, what's wrong with that?

Here is what those favoring Proportional Representation say is wrong with that:

There are 600 people in the district who voted against Small and only 500 who voted for him.

And yet in almost every district in the city the same thing happened.

All the Smalls got elected.
And no Browns.
And no Greens.
So the majority elects no one.

What Happens Under

Proportional Representation?

The city is not divided into districts. The citizens vote for all candidates. You vote a first, second, third choice, and so on.

The ballot looks like this:

When you receive it		When you vote	
JOHN WHITE		JOHN WHITE	4
ADAM BROWN		ADAM BROWN	1
JOSEPH GREEN		JOSEPH GREEN	
THOMAS HALL		THOMAS HALL	2
MARY JONES		MARY JONES	5
ANN ROSS		ANN ROSS	
HARRY SMALL		HARRY SMALL	3

If your first choice is beaten, your second-choice vote will be counted; if your second choice loses, your third choice will be counted. Or if your first choice has enough votes to be elected without yours, your vote will be counted for your second choice, and so on.

Liberal Ballot Makes Progress In Massachusetts

For the fourth successive year, but now supported by the greatest interest thus far in Massachusetts, a bill permitting proportional representation to be established by cities and towns will be filed today or tomorrow with the Legislature.

In essence, the measure is a mere enabling act, not mandatory. Should the bill be passed, a way would be prepared for what many believe would be the basis of fundamental reforms in Massachusetts municipal governments.

Representative Christian A. Herter, Republican whip in the Legislature, who for years has advocated proportional representation for Boston, and for other municipalities in the State, is the sponsor of the new measure.

Chief argument in favor of what is called the "P. R." election system is that it provides for minority representation in a city council or board of aldermen.

How It Works

To illustrate how "P. R." works, assume three candidates for a city council, Tom, Dick and Harry.

Assume that in an election by the district system, Tom gets 500 votes. Dick gets 400 votes. Harry gets 200 votes.

Tom is elected. But the 400 votes for Dick and the 200 votes for Harry don't count. Thus the majority of the votes are thrown out the window.

There are 600 people in the district who voted against Tom, 500 voted for him. Yet he represents the district.

Under proportional representation a city is not divided into districts. A citizen votes for all candidates, marking his ballot 1, 2, 3, etc., instead of by a single X.

If a voter's first choice is defeated his second choice will be counted. If the second choice loses the third will be counted.

Represents All Groups

By this system no candiadte will receive more votes than is necessary to be elected, all candidates will receive a fairer distribution of votes. And all groups of any size in a city will be assured of representation in the city government.

Proportional representation is advocated as distinctly a "home rule" system of government.

In actual practice "P. R." is not as simple as the above example might imply. Opponents contend that in large cities the average voter will be confused by a system which requires that he vote perhaps as many as 10 times.

It is asserted that a full week would be required, in a city the size of Boston, to determine the results of an election. No voting machine, it is said, has yet been devised which would permit successful operation of "P. R." voting.

Both Bills Now Combined

In the past three years two "P. R." bills have been filed at the State House. One provided for its establishment in all communities except Boston; the other was drawn especially for Boston. This year's bill combines the two, an innovation which, it is said, will simplify possible legislative approval.

This year's bill provides that if

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

Rigid Auto Laws Urged in R. I. As Best Crime Curb

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 15—In his move to stamp out the automobile registration racket and restrict the use of the automobile by criminals, Gov. Robert E. Quinn today declared that local police must check on whether the applicant is actually the person he claims to be and whether he lives at the address given.

It is impossible for the State Division to determine the truth or falsity of statements of an applicant seeking registration, the Governor said, but it is "possible and advisable" that local police make this check.

Governor's Proposals

The Governor favors registration plates which can be easily recognized and "markers" which would be destroyed if the plates were taken off a machine.

The Governor said he had been informed of numerous instances of plates being issued to fictitious persons. To put an end to this he will operate through a three-point program by—

1. A thorough study by the Motor Vehicle Division with a view of changing the present size and lettering of registration plates, preferably substituting a larger numeral, which can be easily seen during the day or night.

2. Periodic checking of all registrations and operators' licenses by local police and investigation of applicants before registration or licenses are granted.

3. Prohibition of the granting of registrations or licenses to any person convicted of a felony.

Court Restraint Sought On Mayor's Tax Rebate

Boston News Today

Murphy Seeks To Restrain Mayor

Mayor Mansfield this afternoon appointed John C. L. Dowling, director of the city's Welfare Department, to Mr. Murphy's place on the Board of Assessors, and announced that he had withdrawn Mr. Murphy's notice of dismissal so the tax assessor could retire on pension.

The Board of Retirement, meeting immediately afterward, approved the procedure and will retire Mr. Murphy on $950 a year, contingent upon his resigning at 5 p. m. today.

Court action will be sought to restrain Mayor Mansfield from giving approval to a cash settlement of $155,000 and interest for $250,000 back taxes on the Nathaniel Hamlen estate.

Timothy W. Murphy, chairman of the board of assessors, who was dismissed by the Mayor premptorily last night after 40 years in the city's service, instituted this move today.

Mr. Murphy, who is said to be one of the outstanding authorities on assessments in Massachusetts, a former friend and confidant of the Mayor, displayed ire in a statement issued this morning. He announced he would confer with David Fuller, city solicitor for Somerville, and take proper steps to enjoin the Mayor from proceeding with the settlement of the case now before the State Supreme Court.

"This case was settled because some people feared too many things might be revealed in court," Mr. Murphy asserted. "Mansfield has pulled a boner."

Other overnight developments in

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

January So Far Has Heat Record

With sap flowing in Vermont maple trees and geese reported to be flying north, G. Harold Noyes, senior meteorologist of the Boston Weather Bureau announced today that this first half of January has been the warmest ever recorded in the 65-year history of the Bureau. It is due, he stated, to a continuous flow of warm tropical maritime air which covers the Atlantic Seaboard.

The first 15 days of January have averaged 11 degrees above the normal—which is 28. The 24 hours ending at 7:30 this morning averaged 20 degrees above normal—reaching 63 at 3 p. m. This was only two degrees below the record of 65 set for this date in 1932.

So far this winter Boston has had only .2 inches of snow. Usually by now it has had about 11 inches. Although loath to further dampen the enthusiasm of winter sports enthusiasts, Mr. Noyes is compelled to admit, too, that no snow is in immediate prospect.

The Boston & Maine Railroad's daily winter sports bulletin reports no snowing or skiing anywhere in its territory. For the fifth consecutive time its snow trains are canceled this week end.

Similar unseasonable conditions since the first of January are reported all down the eastern coast, with pansies and forsythia reported in bloom in New Jersey and New York and with migratory birds apparently beginning their spring flights northward.

Charles L. Mitchell of the weather bureau in Washington, D. C., explains that in contrast to the warm, tropical air stream flowing over the eastern states there is a cold current sweeping far down over the western territory from polar regions, producing unusually low temperatures.

The small distance between these two flows is very remarkable, he points out. In some states the effects of both are felt and there is a difference of 60 degrees between one side of the state and the other.

Midwestern points reported torrential rains yesterday resulting from these conditions. Many streams were out of their banks. In southern Illinois a 14-inch precipitation was recorded.

For Boston Mr. Noyes gave this forecast today: "Clearing and colder this afternoon, becoming fair and much colder tonight and Saturday, with temperatures below freezing during the night."

Unemployment Tax Case Halted

Arguments on the constitutionality of the unemployment compensation tax paid by employers under the Social Security Act were halted in the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals today. Judge Scott Wilson was suddenly summoned to his home in Portland, Me. Resumption of the case was tentatively set for Jan. 24.

Judges George H. Bingham and James M. Morton Jr. received approval of continuing argument before them and then submitting briefs, from Edward F. McClennen, counsel for George P. Davis of Waltham, who petitioned to restrain the Boston & Maine Railroad from paying the levy, but government counsel objected. Assistant United States Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, senior counsel, had already left for Washington, D. C., and Special Counsel Charles E. Wyzanski said he preferred to argue before three judges.

At the session yesterday afternoon, Mr. Jackson declared the Government must be able to control unemployment or unemployment will control the Government. He defended the validity of unemployment compensation provisions of the Act.

Mr. Jackson said that in 1933 there were 13,000,000 unemployed in the country, and in 1934 there were 11,000,000. The Government, he said, is now laying plans to cope with future depressions and periods of non-employment.

Citizens to Probe Brookline Costs

With government costs and taxes showing a general upward trend in Brookline over the last 30 years, citizens of the town will meet with the selectmen tonight for a concerted effort to find out why department heads are again requesting increases in appropriations for 1937.

Judge Philip S. Parker, who as town moderator will act as chairman of the meeting, declared today that many of the town departments were asking for more money, which implied another increase in the tax rate, which has risen from $9 in 1906 to $24 in 1936.

Militant citizens, 30 in number, will contest the advisability of increasing government costs by digging into the details of the proposed budget to find out where, if any are the leaks.

The budget is supposed to be prepared and ready for reporting at the annual town meeting on Feb. 2.

Last year, the town's expenses amounted to $5,183,669—highest in Brookline's history. While selectmen did not reveal what the 1937 budget would be, they declared it would be substantially higher than last year unless the meeting tonight uncovered places in which to economize.

Mystery Tracks On Ceiling Stir Harvard Sleuths

College boys are noted for their aptitude in solving mysteries. Perhaps that's due to the fact that their minds are trained to be inquisitive. Or perhaps it's because they give a great deal of time to such problems in preference to academic problems.

At any rate, Harvard students are, at present, faced with a baffling mystery, so far defying solution by the great minds of the university.

The puzzle tends to the ethereal side. It's the question of the weird footprints which have been noticed on the ceiling of Matthews Hall in the Yard. Fifth-floor residents of Matthews are still groping for the answer to the small, bare footprints which show up plainly against the fresh white paint of the 10-foot high ceiling.

The marks trip along, in defiance of gravity, from a small trap door near Room 27 to the skylight above the staircase. It might be a human fly trick, Matthews men admit, but anyhow, it's a good one. The only possible support for a would-be trapeze artist is a thin pipe suspended eight inches from the roof.

Textile Heads Seek Accord With Japanese

New England Group Confers in Osaka on Growing Export Problem

Parley Optimistic

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OSAKA, Japan, Jan. 15—An interesting adventure into a rather new way of removing trade friction between nations was begun here this morning as five American representatives of the cotton-making industry—calm, practical, peace-loving business men, such as one might meet on any mellow New England street—met with 12 equally representative Japanese cotton spinners in a co-operative effort to adjust differences that have arisen as the tide of Japanese exports to the United States has swept to proportions alarming to some Americans.

Their effort began auspiciously. Even before the Americans left their home shore they had heard Hirosi Saito, Japan's Ambassador to the United States, assure officials of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company that Japan intends to go to nearly any length in removing friction factors between the two nations.

States United States Position

Led by Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, the Americans, with typical Occidental directness, quickly "laid their cards on the table," as they explained it.

Responding to the Oriental style greeting of Otokichi Shoji, president of the Japane Spinners Association, Dr. Murchison, maintaining the amiable tenor of the greeting, said, "Today, restrictive measures are adopted by many powers against imports from other countries, little considering their ultimate consequences. The United States is against such a policy. The United States is striving to have other powers follow its policy in trade and internationalism."

Dr. Murchison cntinued by stating that it was not the present volume of Japanese competition which concerned the Americans. It was, he said, rather the rate at which such exports to the United States were increasing.

Cites Increased Exports

In this connection, the figures of the Rhode Island Textile Association were recalled. In 1933, Japanese exports to the United States of all types totaled 1115, 713 square yards plus 61,098 dozen cotton handkerchiefs. In 1935 the figures, as given, were 3,169,067 square yards of cloth plus 2,733,817 dozen handkerchiefs.

The American cotton goods makers assert that their wages, particularly in New England, are the highest paid in the world, and that something approaching NRA hour standards are still maintained. This results, they maintain, in certain Japanese ginghams being offered in New York at from five to eight cents a yard.

American made goods of the same quality cost manufacturers eight to 14 cents a yard, it was said.

Cite Purchases in U. S.

Japanese agree that the volume of imports has been increasing rather rapidly, but insist that they have improved methods of manufacture which account more largely for the cheaper goods than do cheap labor and long hours of employment. Japanese also point to the fact that they purchase a great deal of American-grown raw cotton, some 850,000,000 pounds in 1935, 650,000,000 punds during the first 11 months of 1936.

To this the Americans reply that Japanese buy American cotton not because of any philanthropic motive, but simply because American cotton is the best and cheapest. They also insist that in trade reciprocity matters it is hardly fair to balance raw material purchases against manufactured goods.

Hope to Set Limit

It was reported here today that the American mission hopes to persuade the Japanese spinners to limit their exports to the United States to something approaching the 1935 figures. They expect to hold their conferences for the next five or six days, and observers here are confident that something of constructive nature exceeding the limits of the present problem will emerge from the meeting.

It is pointed out that the meeting is held in an atmosphere relatively free from the restrictions usually coupled with formal diplomatic negotiations. In fact, such negotiations have in a measure failed between the United States and Japan so far as the textile issue is concerned. It is recalled that last May President Roosevelt was instrumental in boosting the American tariff walls against Japanese cotton goods by about 42 per cent.

The action apparently neither suited the Americans who make cotton, nor the Japanese, for preliminaries of the present meeting between the factions actuall concerned were begun not long after the tariff adjustment.

In effect, the present meeting is somewhat as if the businessmen were brushing aside the usual channels of negotiation and were convening as might two trade rivals within one country to try and settle their differences so that a profit may result to both. The meeting, of course, is held presumably with the cordial endorsement of both the United States and Japanese Governments.

Dr. Murchison attends the conference supported by a wide background in diplomatic relations. Prior to serving in his present capacity he was a professor of Economics in North Carolina University and later President Roosevelt approved his appointment as director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Curley Aides Face Ouster in Drive By Bay State G. O. P.

Senator Joseph R. Cotton
Sponsor of Reorganization Bill

Reorganization Bill Is Aimed At Entrenched Appointees

Governor Hurley's Support Is Hinted

Provisions of Measure Could Be Applied to Any Department

First GOP offensive of the current legislative session on entrenched appointees of former Gov. James M. Curley was launched at the State House today when Senator Joseph R. Cotton, Republican floor leader, filed a bill providing for the reorganization of any or all of the departments of the Commonwealth.

The bill, filed in the Senate, provides that a study shall be made by a special commission to report back to the current Legislature before prorogation. The Commission would consist of one senator, three representatives, and three persons appointed by the Governor.

Strategy Revamped

The proposal is a development of a pre-election Republican plan to reorganize completely the State Government this year in event of the election of John W. Haigis as Governor. Under the original plan every Curley appointee would have been eliminated.

The Republican strategy was necessarily revamped after the election of Gov. Charles F. Hurley. As a result the present bill, which would permit complete reorganization, but does not make it mandatory was filed. State House observers pointed out that the G. O. P. has a majority in both houses of the legislature.

The effect of such reorganization is that the terms of present department or commission heads expire with the passage of the bill and the Governor is free to appoint new officials.

According to Senator Cotton, originator of the plan, the present bill would enable Governor Hurley to eliminate any incempetent official whose removal is blocked by the Governor's Council.

The Senator pointed out that should Governor Hurley run against a stone wall in his efforts to remove Frank L. Kane as associate commissioner of public works, a partial report on the reorganization bill could be submitted to the legislature completely revamping the public works department. The result would be that the terms of all the Public Works Commissioner would automatically expire.

Curley followers who received civil service protection through non-competitive examination could also be dropped through a provision in the bill that those employees who thus qualified shall be required to take competitive examination.

Reorganization Called Need

With the predominance of Curley appointees in key positions, Senator Cotton believes reorganization legislation is absolutely necessary to insure efficient operation of State government. Immediate action is necessary, he contended.

Senator Cotton's legislation is closely tied up with the bill filed yesterday by Representative Christian A. Herter, Boston Republican, providing for a complete study of taxation and public expenditures. The Herter bill, submitted for the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, is a long term proposal which has as one of its aims reorganization of departments along more efficient lines after thorough investigation. Senator Cotton's bill, on the other hand, is geared to immediate needs.

It is understood Representative Herter will fight for immediate passage of his bill in order that a special commission may be appointed early in the session and begin its studies early, rather than wait until the legislature has prorogued, the usual procedure. It is also understood that Representative Herter Hurley in connection with speedy may receive help from Governor passage.

Republican Plans

In the meantime, according to Senator Cotton's plan, the latter's bill will lie over in the Rules Committee until such time as it is needed. If Governor Hurley runs into difficulty in reorganizing a particular department, and cannot remove an inefficient official, a partial report reorganizing that department will be issued, under the present plan. With Republicans in control of the Legislature and Governor Hurley in sympathy with the plan, the visions of speedy passage are bright.

Should any extensive reorganization be accomplished through the Cotton proposal, it will be the first revamping of Massachusetts state government since 1919, when the constitutional convention reduced the number of State departments from over 100 to only 20.

The Cotton bill was filed shortly after Senator Cotton and Representative Herter conferred with John V. Mahoney, the Governor's chief secretary. From this conference, it was inferred that Governor Hurley approves the Cotton plan.

Hurley Continues Pruning Ranks of State Employees

The purging of State House employee ranks continued today as Gov. Charles F. Hurley pointed all his efforts toward a sharply decreased budget and reiterated his determination to clear the state service of unnecessary employees and to eliminate civil service violations.

Still smarting today were Judge Emil E. Fuchs, chairman, and M. Joseph McCartin, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Unemployment Commission, after the Governor's public verbal lashing yesterday, charging failure to follow civil service regulations and lack of efficiency and courtesy in their department.

As a result of the conference in the Governor's office, Mr. McCartin was preparing to move out of his private room into the main office, where he can check on office efficiency and courtesy.

Also 25 clerical assistants working in the department, but not under civil service, have received notice that their services are no longer needed. Their positions will be filled by persons selected from the civil service lists in accordance with civil service regulations. Most of those being ousted are closely connected with former Governor Curley or his associates.

The 25 are part of the more than 200 employees who have either been ousted or will be discharged within a few days in the interest of economy or to make way for civil service appointments.

Contradicts Fuchs

Governor Hurley's verbal lashing of Judge Fuchs and Mr. McCartin was administered before newspapermen who were gathered in the Governor's office for the last press conference of the day.

Although Judge Fuchs declared Social Security leaders in Washington had deemed his department as highly efficient, the Governor angrily disagreed.

"I know it is not," he said. "And it might interest you to know that I have talked with Washington today and that I was told that they regard your department as extremely inefficient."

No Interest in "Pressure"

Taking up what he believes to be efforts to ignore his orders to follow civil service regulations strictly, the Governor said:

"I don't care how much pressure is brought to bear on you: I am not concerned as to how much the 'heat' is turned on, as they say. I will be Governor for the next two years, at least, and I want you to understand that I want no more temporary appointments made. I want no more non-competitive examinations for positions in your department. I want the veterans given

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

'Maine'-'Vermont' May Be Illegal as Battleship Names

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—"Are you going to call the two new battleships the Maine and the Vermont?" President Roosevelt was asked at his press conference today.

The suggestion had been made, the Chief Executive admitted.

"But would it be legal?" said another reporter, with a world of sly meaning behind the word "legal."

The President instantly admitted that grave doubts had entered his mind. There was an old law, he thought he recalled, requiring that battleships be named after states of the Union!

Which recalled the letter recently published in a metropolitan newspaper, claiming that soldiers at Fort Williams, Portland, Maine, are paid as for foreign service.

Which in turn recalls the experience of Senator Frederick Hale of Maine, as he dined at the White House last night. It was the Speaker's dinner. Suddenly President Roosevelt's end of the table sat in spell-bound silence as they heard Senator Hale ask whether in protocol-etiquette as "Ambassador from Maine," he was not entitled to special precedence.

Council Confirms Barrows's Nominees

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 15 (AP)—Sixteen of the Republican appointees named by Gov. Lewis O. Barrows, Republican, since he became chief executive a week ago were confirmed today by the all-Republican executive council.

Included in the list were eight municipal court judges and two recorders. All were administered the oath of office by the Governor.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

SHUBERT—"Reflected Glory," comedy by George Kelly, starring Tallulah Bankhead. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee, 2:30.

PLYMOUTH—"Fulton of Oak Falls," comedy by Parker Fennelly, staged by Sam Forrest, starring George M. Cohan. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee, 2:30.

COLONIAL—"Pride and Prejudice," dramatization of Jane Austen's novel, presented by Max Gordon. Fourth of the Theater Guild and American Theater subscription plays. Featuring Muriel Kirkland, Molly Pearson, and others. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee, 2:30.

Movies

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—Co-starring Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur in "The Plainsman." Fenway: 12, 2:12, 6:28, 9:35. Paramount: 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:45, 9:20 Also "Easy to Take," with John Howard and Marsha Hunt. Fenway: 2, 5:12, 8:29. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:25, 8.

METROPOLITAN — "One in a Million," starring Sonja Henie 11:30 a. m., 2:15, 4:50, 7:40, 10:25. Stage: Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians, assisted by Tony McClintock, Rosemary and Priscilla Lane and others.

UNIVERSITY — "Without Orders," 1:40, 4:35, 8:10. Also "Reunion," featuring the Dionne Quintuplets, 3:05, 6:20, 9:35. Tomorrow: Children's Movie at 10 a. m., "Treasure Island," starring Jackie Cooper.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Pennies From Heaven," starring Bing Crosby. Orpheum: 10:25 a. m. Both theaters: 1:25, 4:30, 7:30, 10:25. Also "More Than a Secretary," co-starring Jean Arthur and George Brent. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. Both theaters: 12:15, 3:10, 6:16, 9:06.

UPTOWN—"Winterset," featuring Burgess Meredith, Margo, Eduardo Ciannelli and others. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Hideaway Girl," with Shirley Ross, Martha Raye, Robert Cummings and Monroe Owsley. 2:40, 6:40, 8:40. Tomorrow: "The Man I Marry," with Michael Whalen, Doris Nolan and "Skeets" Gallagher. Also "Adventure in Manhattan," featuring Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea, Reginald Owen and others. Tomorrow: "Merry Movies," 9 a. m.-12:15 only.

Radio Programs
On Page 10

EXETER—"Women Are Trouble," featuring Stuart Erwin and Florence Rice. 2:45, 5:35, 8:25. Also "Thank You, Mr. Jeeves," with Arthur Treacher and Virginia Field. 4, 6:45, 9:35.

TREMONT—Sylvia Sydney and Spencer Tracy in "Fury," 9, 11:53 a. m., 3:13, 6:33, 9:53. Also "The Night Is Young," with Ramon Novarro and Evelyn Laye. 10:32 a. m., 1:36, 4:56, 8:16.

MODERN—"Sing Me a Love Song," with James Melton, Patricia Ellis, Hugh Herbert and Zasu Pitts. 9:20 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:40, 9:55. Also "Banjo on My Knee," with Joel McCrea and Barbara Stanwyck. 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. Tomorrow: "College Holiday," with Jack Benny and Martha Raye. Also "Charlie Chan at the Opera," featuring Warner Oland.

MEMORIAL—"Three Smart Girls," featuring Deanna Durbin. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 5:56, 7:57, 9:56.

BOSTON — "The Luckiest Girl in the World," featuring Jane Wyatt and Louis Hayward. 10:40 a. m., 1:40, 4:40, 7:40, 10:30. Stage: Sally Rand, heading "Vogues and Vanities," revue, assisted by Benny Fields, Hal Sherman, Steve Evans and others.

FINE ARTS — "The Ski Chase," with Hannes Schneider. 1:50, 3:45, 5:40, 7:40, 9:30. Also Mickey Mouse show every morning except Sunday, 10, 11 and 12.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"How to Be a Detective," "Colorful Cairo," "Violets in Spring," Emil Coleman and his orchestra. "Voice of Experience," latest newsreels and other shorts.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features page each Saturday.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"East Meets West," with George Arliss. 3:50, 6:55, 10. "Spain in Revolt." 3:15, 6:20, 9:30. Also "Can This Be Dixie?" with Jane Withers, Slim Summerville and others. 2, 5, 8:05.

Music

JORDAN HALL—Concert by Advanced Students of the New England Conservatory of Music. 8:15.

SYMPHONY HALL—Dance program by Uday Shan-Kar, the Hindu, and his ballet. 8:30. Tomorrow, Matinee, 2:30.

Other Events

REPERTORY THEATER—Second of the series of travel lectures by Burton Holmes. Subject, "Troubled Spain." 8:15. Tomorrow, 2:15.

CHARLESTOWN WPA LECTURE—W. Duncan Russell on "Recreation," Boston Concert Orchestra, William Dolan conducting. Adult Recreation Center, 10 Eden Street. 8.

SOUTH END WPA DRAMATICS—Drama night West Roxbury Community Theater in "The Red Dress." West Roxbury Dance Group. Jamaica Plain Community Theater in "The Good Old Days." English High School Center, 29 Montgomery Street. 8.

Tomorrow

JORDAN HALL—Recital by Myra Hess, celebrated English pianist. 3.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Tapestries" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward, 11 a. m. Also, "Museum Treasures" guidance by Mrs. Sayward, 2.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Watertown Square, 2:15, Natural History tour at Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology, 2.

CITY CLUB — Commander Donald MacMillan, Arctic explorer, on "Finding Records in the Far North." Illustrated. Members and sons, 2:15.

TWENTIETH CENTURY ASSOCIATION—Alfreda M. Mosher on "Observations in Turkey and the Balkans." 3 Joy Street, 1.

SANDERS THEATER (Cambridge)—Saturday morning Junior Concert, Jesus Maria Sanroma, piano soloist, 10:30 a. m.

Airlines Seek 'Perfection,' Damon Tells Traffic Club

"Air transport cannot be satisfied with anything less than perfection," Ralph S. Damon, vice-president of American Airlines, a transcontinental airline operator, last night told members of the Traffic Club of New England at their "Air Travel Night." Calling the recent series of three air accidents "three too many," Mr. Damon gave assurance that the industry is fully aware of its responsibility for the incidents which have shaken the confidence of some portions of the public and which have attracted the attention of Congress.

"Air accident investigators have to work without the aids available to others," Mr. Damon said, adding that by the time the investigation has been completed it is no longer news and often consists of technical causes which the public is unable to understand.

Speaking for his own company, Mr. Damon said that after incidents that had occurred on his company's routes, the courses, radio and lighting aids were thoroughly checked in order to prevent "exposures" which lead to accidents. More people were killed by automobiles in New England, he said, than by all the American airlines in one year.

57 Cities Served

Of his own company Mr. Damon revealed some unusual statistics. American Airlines, he said, serves 57 cities and every city over 1,000,000 population. Sixty planes, of which 50 are active every day, fly its 7000 miles of routes, rolling up a daily mileage equal to two flights around the earth. At no time in good weather, he said, are there less than seven of his company's planes in the air, and at the period between 5:30 and 6:30 p. m., eastern time, there are as many as 32 in flight.

Passenger dollar revenue of all American airlines, Mr. Damon said, would compare with that of the New Haven railroad, while his own company's passenger dollar revenue would compare with the Boston and Maine's figures. Not large, he said, but significant of the totals to which air passenger revenue figures have grown. Passenger revenue constitutes 70 per cent of his company's total income, Mr. Damon said.

Mail and Express Increase

Mail and express loads have greatly increased on all domestic airlines. American transports a daily average of 2000 ton-miles of express and 4000 ton-miles of mail, Mr. Damon said. On the day before Christmas, American's Owl, late plane from New York to Chicago, carried a record load of 3960 pounds of holiday mail. "Quite a lot of Christmas cards," Mr. Damon commented.

Mr. Damon, who is considered a Chicago business man, is a native New Englander, born and reared in New Hampshire. He went to Harvard and received his early aeronautical training at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1920 he went to Buffalo and rose through various offices in the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Company and in St. Louis and Robertson, Mo., becoming president of Curtiss in 1935. While in St. Louis in 1933 he developed the Curtiss Condor transport plane, the type used on the Boston-New York air line before the newer Douglases were installed. In the latter part of 1935 he became vice-president in charge of operations and a director of American Airlines.

Murphy Seeks To Restrain Mayor

(Continued from Page 9)

this action by the Mayor included:

(1) An invitation from E. Mark Sullivan, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission to Mr. Murphy to appear before the commission and tell what he knows about conditions in the assessors office, and

(2) Reports that David B. Shaw, election commissioner, and close friend of Murphy, will resign.

The Murphy statement read:

"Mansfield stated in court during these proceedings that he did not interfere with the work of the assessors and had no legal right to do so, yet he now admits he settled this case.

"I could have settled it for $200,000. Those people owe approximately $300,000 in taxes. They were granted tremendous abatements in 1933 and 1934. . . . If this settlement is sustained, then every taxpayer in Boston is entitled to the same treatment.

"Mansfield is definitely running for mayor and his campaign will start just as soon as the present Republican legislature passes a bill, soon to be filed, which will permit him to be a candidate to succeed himself.

"Next July when the campaign gets hot, I would be carrying the bag because the activities of the assessors will be one of the campaign issues. I did not want to be a party to that situation."

Mr. Shaw would not discuss the nature of his meeting with Mr. Murphy. Asked if he played the peacemaker, he countered with "That is the first time in my life I have ever been described as a peacemaker."

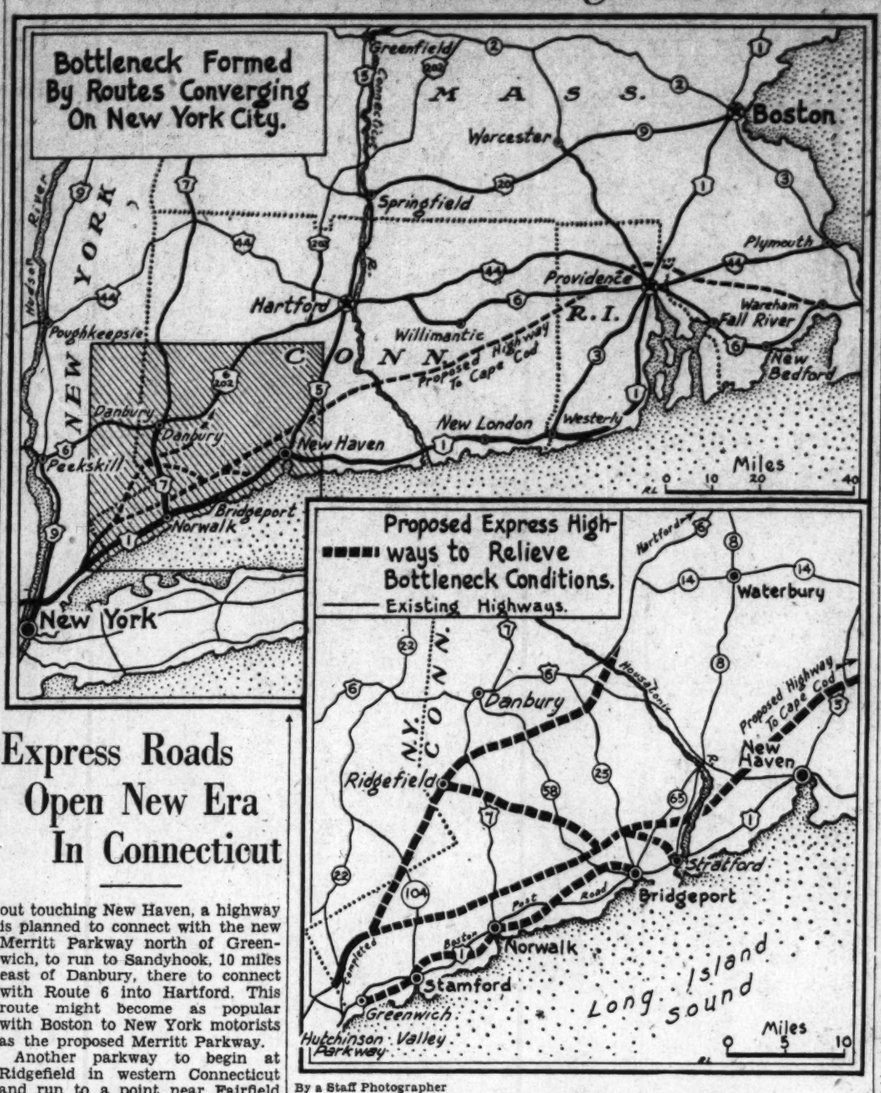
First word of Mr. Murphy's dismissal came when the Mayor filed his notice with City Clerk Wilfred J. Doyle and at the same time announced that he had settled the Hamlen case for $155.00 and $6500 interest.

This case is still in court, but has been continued to February. Final settlement requires the approval of two of the three members of the Board of Assessors.

Heads Tampa University

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 15 (AP)—Dr. John Harvey Sherman, Oak Park, Ill., attorney and economist, was elected president of the University of Tampa by the board of trustees yesterday. He will succeed Frederick H. Spaulding, who resigned last June after serving since the school was organized as a junior college in 1931. Dr. Sherman, 49 years old, now practices in Chicago.

The Tourist Knocks—New England Answers



By a Staff Photographer

Speed With Safety on Connecticut's New Highways

Express Roads Open New Era In Connecticut

out touching New Haven, a highway is planned to connect with the new Merritt Parkway north of Greenwich, to run to Sandyhook, 10 miles east of Danbury, there to connect with Route 6 into Hartford. This route might become as popular with Boston to New York motorists as the proposed Merritt Parkway.

Another parkway to begin at Ridgefield in western Connecticut and run to a point near Fairfield would take traffic coming over the Bear Mountain Bridge across Connecticut with a minimum of delays and make New England much more accessible for tourists from New York state. Another road out of Ridgefield would carry traffic to the Merritt Parkway near the northern connection with the Hutchinson River Parkway.

Present Traffic Difficulties

These plans have been a long time in the making. Careful thought has been given to the state's traffic needs by the Fairfield County Development Commission which is similar to New York's Regional Planning Commission. The commission found that most of Connecticut's roads were built along rights-of-way that fulfilled the old-fashioned purpose of connecting communities, based on the horse's rambling gait.

As a result, existing highways not only run through one town center after another, but they all converge near New York city like the tributaries of a great river lifting the main stream to flood-tide levels.

The Merritt Parkway is planned as New England's initial challenge to the charge of highway engineers that they were not being granted enough funds to build the safety roads which they know how to build. With federal assistance, Connecticut has dug deeply into the Treasury, poured millions of dollars into the lap of highway engineers, and told them to "go to it." As a result, the Merritt Parkway will incorporate practically all the known safety features designed to protect the motorist and the pedestrian against their own weaknesses.

Safety Features Stressed

What are these safety features? First of all, the borderlands of the road will be owned by the state and thus protected against commercialization and the usual collection of so-called "motor slums." Every intersection will be separated by underpasses or overpasses. Access to the highway will be obtained only at these protected crossings.

The four to six-lane highway will be divided in the middle by a grass-plot sufficiently wide to divert the glare of headlights from the eyes of opposing motorists. Footpaths for pedestrians will be provided wherever they are needed, but pedestrian traffic will be less of a problem over the woodland parkway route than it is closer to the towns and cities.

Thus, Connecticut plans to do away with most of the hazards of motoring which can be adequately combated only on a highway that is built over entirely new rights-of-way, which costs a little more at the start but saves motorists millions of dollars in economic losses in the long run.

In essence, the Merritt Parkway will launch New England into the third and final chapter of road building—the tourway or interstate parkway, built exclusively for long-distance traffic. The first chapter was the city street. Next came the intercommunity highway connecting one town or city with another. Neither of these is adequate for modern high-speed traffic. To build roads for long-distance traffic is to return to the city and the community the full use of its local roads for local traffic.

Mt. Holyoke Degree Offered Mme. Chiang

NANKING, Jan. 15 (AP)—Authorities announced today Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., had invited Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of China's premier, to attend the college's centennial next May for presentation of an honorary degree.

Mme. Chiang, a graduate of Wellesley College, was also asked to deliver an address at the ceremonies. She has not indicated whether she will accept.

Liberal Ballot Makes Progress In Massachusetts

(Continued from Page 9)

10 per cent of the registered voters of a community sign a petition asking for a referendum on the question of inaugurating the "P. R." election system, this must then be voted upon by the community at the next municipal or state election.

Procedure in Boston

Selecting Boston with its 300,000 registered voters as an example, before "P. R." could be voted on in referendum here a petition of 30,000 signatures would have to be drawn up. The time required to get such an enrollment, Mr. Herter believes, would prohibit any vote by the citizens of Boston on "P. R." in the mayoralty election next November, accepting the possibility of the Bill's approval by the General Court.

Mr. Herter's optimism for passage of "P. R." at this legislative session is based upon events of both the present and the past.

New York city's adoption of proportional representation last November, Mr. Herter says, has aroused much latent interest both in Boston and in the state. To many people in Massachusetts, the New York adoption set a precedent and established prestige for "P. R.," Mr. Herter feels, that will be of the greatest value to this 1937 bill when it comes before the Legislature.

Makes Steady Headway

Reviewing the ever widening circumference of support since its inauguration in State House circles in 1924, Mr. Herter finds a progressive movement to establish proportional representation making steady, unhalting headway.

"P. R." was first considered for Massachusetts in 1924 by the Boston Charter Revision Commission. That year the plan was supported by only a minority of the commission. And for the next 10 years the measure did not crop out in Beacon Hill activities, though its proponents continued to advocate this reform to private groups.

In 1934 the Boston Charter Commission, seeking to find an answer to increasing dissatisfaction of many communities with election methods, adopted "P. R." unanimously as the system best suited to elect representative city governments. This same committee further prepared a supplementary report recommending "P. R." elections for the Boston School Committee and a preferential election for the Mayor of Boston.

First Galins in 1936

That year, in 1935 and in 1936, "P. R." bills were introduced into the Legislature. The first two of these, as Mr. Herter related the story, "got nowhere." But in 1936 the bill was reported favorably by the Committee on Cities and survived the first reading in the House.

On its second reading, the bill was attacked by Representatives Martin Hays and Michael J. Ward and perfunctorily defeated. Mr. Hays did not seek re-election this year, and Mr. Ward, who changed his representative district, was defeated.

"From the perspective of a decade," says Mr. Herter, "the precise progress of proportional representation's popularity is sharply indicated. In 12 years a movement, first reported favorably by only a minority committee has reached its first reading in the Legislature.

"Now this year, with the prestige that New York's vote has given to 'P. R.', with two of its stoutest opponents off the floor of the Legislature, with more civic and political interest manifest in this reform than ever before, we feel that the time has come when Massachusetts will be ready to adopt this bill which will enable cities and towns, if they so desire, to establish proportional representation for municipal government."

New Voting Plan

By a Staff Photographer

Christian A. Herter

Hurley

(Continued from Page 9)

the preference which the law guarantees them."

Later the Governor plainly indicated any "pressure" brought to bear against him by the trooping of discharged employees to his office would be ineffective.

"Now, Judge," he declared, again in angry tones, "civil service lists are available from which you may fill any of your requirements. Putting on the heat or the political pressure against me doesn't bother me in the least. I want you to carry out the law in regard to civil service. That's my statement and I repeat it, because I want it clearly understood."

During the conference the Judge frequently insisted temporary appointments were necessary because civil service lists had not been prepared in time. But the Governor immediately answered the lists are now available and must be used.

Complaints on Discourtesy

When Mr. McCartin expressed surprise that complaints had been made that department employees were discourteous, the Governor said:

"The complaints are general. Now I am going to hold you responsible directly, Mr. McCartin. I want you to submit to me or to Mr. Mahoney, my secretary, the minutes of each and every meeting of the commission. I am going to go over this situation also with Civil Service Commissioner (Thomas H.) Green."

Thus it appeared Mr. Green was due for a "showdown" session in the Governor's office within the next day or two. Civil service violations have been the principal subject of Hurley attacks since he took office and political observers are awaiting the Hurley-Green conference with considerable interest.

Bill for Civil Service

While that conference is pending a bill has been filed by the Massachusetts Civil Service Association to place all state employees, except department heads, under civil service. Under the proposed legislation, those persons now not under civil service would be forced to resign and take competitive civil service examinations which would be open to all applicants.

Previous to the session with Judge Fuchs and Mr. McCartin, the Governor discussed with newspapermen the employee overloading of departments. Announcing he was placing Thomas Galvin, superintendent of the public works building, in charge of the building's maintenance personnel, he announced:

"My only idea in connection with that matter is a reduction in the personnel, wherever it can be done with safety. The public works building is overmanned. You should travel through the corridors and see for yourself. Why, they ought to put a branch of the treasurer's office down there to pay them off."

Oxford Graduate To Address Youth

Edward Bradby, young English Oxford graduate, recently arrived in this country, will be guest speaker at the meeting of the Youth Group of the League of Nations Association on Sunday evening, Jan. 17, at eight o'clock. The meeting will be held at the Christian Endeavor Building, 41 Mt. Vernon street, Boston, and will be open to the public.

Mr. Bradby, an active leader in European university circles, will speak on "European Youth and Politics." Through his work as Secretary of International Student Service in England for two years, and now as a member of the central staff of that organization in Geneva, he has been in close touch with European student and youth movements.

He will discuss the significance of these movements in the democratic countries as well as in Germany, Italy and central Europe. Miss Marian Stanwood, of West Cedar street, Beacon Hill, chairman of the youth group of the League of Nations Association, will preside.

New Security Offices

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—The Social Security Board announced today floor space had been leased for three Connecticut field offices for administration of the old-age benefits program. They will be in Meigs Building, Bridgeport; Arthur Building, New London, and Jordan Building, Willimantic.

CCC Landscapes Maine Park And Waits for Snow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAR HARBOR, Maine, Jan. 15—Due to the unusually mild winter, outdoor work which usually stops in Acadia National Park, Mount Desert Island, around the first of November, is still going on. The members of the 154th CCC are still engaged in landscape gardening on the plateau at the top of Cadillac Mountain, 1512 feet above the sea.

The boys of the camp are getting a good start on work which was not expected to be attended to before spring.

Extension

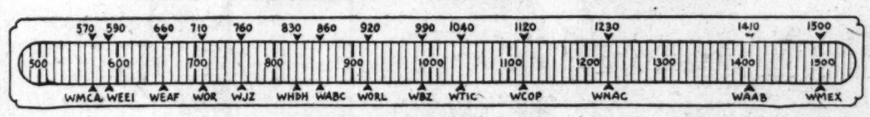
Work at present consists in putting down a clay foundation for transplants. Trucking clay up Cadillac in January is most unusual, but it is being done easily, along five miles of roadway, with no ice or snow to hamper progress. It's a bit breezy for the boys there, but they have a couple of shelters in the form of small, heated houses, set on skids.

Not only on the mountain is unseasonable work in progress, but submarginal land is being improved. A crew of men hired from the island is busy on a tract that lies near Southwest Harbor village. This is property that the Government has purchased and will eventually add to the park.

Roads and Camps

Roads are being built through the woods; brush is being cut and burned. Three log cabins have been built for the convenience of future campers, and for users of a ski-run that is under construction. Barrel stoves have been placed in the cabins and plenty of wood lies at hand after the chopping and the clearing. One large building built years ago by a logging crew, has been repaired and is now a workshop, where several carpenters are busy making rustic chairs and tables, to be placed on the different picnic and camping grounds throughout the park. At Seawall, some dining shelters are to be built, the tract here to be used as a public camp ground and parking place.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Children's sketch	"The Monitor Views the News"	Jack Onslow's baseball school	Music and sport reports
5:15 Children's Corner	Singing Lady's Musical Play	Tom Mix sketch	Music and sport reports
5:30 Doris Kerr, songs	Singing Ladys Musical Play	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Music and sport reports
5:45 Checkerboard; talk	"Old Homestead": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Music and sport reports
6:00 News; sports review	News; Little Show: popular	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15 "News of Youth"	variety program	"Listen to Alice"; vocalist	Dinner concert
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sketch	"Musical Roundup"; recording	Rendezvous; interview
6:45 "Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"; recording	Sport reports
7:00 "Mortimer Gooch"; sketch	Mary Small, songs	"Amos 'n' Andy"; minstrels	Colonial News Service
7:15 "Popeye, the Sailor"	Mario Cozzi; orchestra	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Dramatic sketch
7:30 Ray Heatherton, songs	"Lum and Abner"; sketch	Bill Cunningham, talk	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45 Boake Carter, news comment	"Music You Love"	Norsemen Quartet	Chemistry talk
8:00 "Broadway Varieties"; Oscar	Irene Rich in sketch	Lucille Manners, soprano; Revelers, male quartet; piano duo; Rosario Bourdon's concert orchestra	Veloz and Yolanda's Orch.
8:15 Shaw; soloists; orchestra	"Singin' Sam," baritone		Veloz and Yolanda's Orch.
8:30 Hal Kemp's Orchestra;	"Death Valley Days"; western		"The Grummits": sketch
8:45 Rhythm Singers	dramatic sketch		"The Grummits": sketch
9:00 Hollywood Hotel: Fred Mc-	"Universal Rhythm": orches-	"Waltz Time": soloists;	Raymond Gram Swing
9:15 Murray; Carole Lombard;	tra; soloists; chorus	chorus; Abe Lyman's Orch.	Don Bestor's Orchestra
9:30 Frances Langford; Anne	"Twin Stars": Helen Brod-	Court of Human Relations:	Alfred Wallenstein's Impres-
9:45 Jamison; Igor Gorin; orch.	erick; Victor Moore; orch.	dramatic sketch	sions; orchestra
10:00 Philadelphia Orchestra, Eu-	Music Guild recital by Roth	"First Nighter" sketch	"The Witch's Tale": sketch
10:15 gene Ormandy, conductor	String Quartet	"First Nighter" sketch	"The Witch's Tale": sketch
10:30 New England Radio Parade	Fred Smith's banquet	Roy Shield's Revue	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
10:45 New England Radio Parade	Elza Schallert Reviews	Roy Shield's Revue	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
11:00 Rideout's Forecasts; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	George Harris's Orchestra
11:15 Jay Freeman's Orchestra	"Romance, Inc.," sketch	Hudson-De Lange Orchestra	Ted Weems's Orchestra
11:30 Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Bob McCrew's Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orchestra
11:45 Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Earl Hines's Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Raising Your Parents"; juvenile forum.

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Young People's Concert of the New York Philharmonic - Symphony Orchestra, Ernest Schelling, conductor.

11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Magic of Speech," with Vida Ravenscroft Sutton.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: Grange program; United States Marine Band.

After Luncheon

1:45 WNAC, Josef Zimbler's String Quartet.

1:40 WBZ (WJZ—National), Metropolitan Opera: Wagner's "Die Walkure," with Lotte Lehmann, Lauritz Melchior; Artur Bodansky, conductor.

3:15 W1XAL (11.79mc), Symposium on "Problems of the Pacific."

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News"

Dinner and After

6:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Saturday Night Swing Club"; Fats Waller; Doris Kerr; Glen Miller; Bunny Berrigan's Orchestra.

7:15 WNAC (WEAF—National), Hampton Institute Singers: Negro chorus.

7:30 WNAC, "Gene Slate's Job Problem"; dramatic sketch.

7:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Band concert; Indian legend.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; Evelyn Laye; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.

8:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Benay Venuta's program: soloists; orchestra.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Concert Hall: "Modern Masters"—Serge Prokofieff, composer-pianist.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Saturday Night Party: Roland Young; Ethel Merman; Efrem Zimbalist; Ferde Grofe's Orchestra.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Meredith Willson's Orchestra; soloists.

8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Revue; Ed Thorgerson; soloists; orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Floyd Gibbons; Dorothea Brande; Sophie Tucker; Edith Lorand; orchestra.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Snow Village" sketch.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Barn Dance program: soloists; comedy; orchestra.

9:15 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), 'Chateau': Joe Cook; Sonja Henie; Cornelia Otis Skinner; Mae Questel; Giovanni Martinelli; orchestra.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00 WORL 920kc
4:00 WORL 920kc

Shortwave

4:30 W1XAL 11.79mc
6:00 W1XAL 11.79mc

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Your Hit Parade"; soloists; orchestra.

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Irvin S. Cobb and his Paducah Plantation; Hall Johnson Choir; soloists; quartet; dramatic sketch; orchestra.

Sunday's Features

5:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Marion Talley, soprano; concert orchestra.

5:30 WBZ, (WJZ — National), "Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd"; orchestra.

6:00 W1XAL (6.04mc), "The World's Week," Voiney D. Hurd, city editor of The Christian Science Monitor.

7:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Jack Benny; Kenny Baker; Phil Harris's Orchestra.

7:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Helen Traubel, soprano; concert orch.

7:15 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Classics of the Keyboard": Victor Wolfe, harpsichord and piano; Leonard Liebling, commentator; orchestra.

7:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fireside Recital: Helen Marshall; Sigurd Nillsen.

7:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Robert L. "Believe It or Not" Ripley; orch.

7:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Phil Baker; soloists; orchestra.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Musical Comedy Revue; soloists; H. Leopold Spitalny's Orchestra.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Do You Want to Be an Actor?"; amateur theatricals.

8:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Music for Today"; Morton Gould, soloist.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Nelson Eddy, baritone; Nadine Conner, soprano; concert orchestra.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Dreams of Long Ago"; song dramatization.

8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Eddie Cantor; players; orchestra.

8:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Jewels of the Madonna."

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Sunday Evening Hour: symphony orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor; John Charles Thomas, baritone.

9:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Shep Fields's Orchestra; Frank Parker; Judy Canova.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), American Album of Familiar Music: soloists; chorus; piano duo; violinist; orch.

10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Community Sing"; studio chorus.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Symphony Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; Kerstin Thorborg, Swedish contralto.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

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We have just completed another year's advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.
The patronage we received has been very gratifying and we are again planning to keep on telling you during 1937 of the many services we have to offer.
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N. H. Bill Seeks Bonds for Annex To State House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 15—The State House annex advocated by Gov. Francis P. Murphy in his inaugural address, where various state departments now scattered about the city of Concord would be brought under one roof, came a step nearer with the filing of a bill in the Senate providing for a bond issue of $400,000 to cover the cost of the building.

None of the State's general funds would be used. It is estimated that these bonds would be paid, interest and principal, out of the $43,500 the State is now paying each year for property it hires outside of the State House for office quarters.

The New Hampshire State House was built more than 100 years ago. In 1907 the building was enlarged to its present size. But in those days the affairs of a state government were much simpler than today.

Today there are now about 50 departments or commission and more than half of them have office space outside the State House. So complex is the situation that the State issues a special directory to lead visitors from one department in one building to another in another building, possibly in another part of the city.

"This unbusinesslike arrangement," according to Governor Murphy, "is costing the people of New Hampshire a great deal more than those direct outlays of money. It is time that we recognized the fact that our state government has grown, that it will grow larger rather than smaller, and that we can save much money and gain much in efficiency by providing proper office accommodations in a central location where all departments can be brought more closely under executive control.

"It is an extravagance for the State to continue under the present plan. A suitable annex, of an architectural design to conform with the present state capitol, and ample in size to provide office space for all existing state departments, with reasonable provision for growth in the future, should be erected."

Harvard Tightens Entrance Standards For Law Students

Graduate students entering Harvard Law School next fall will have to satisfy a change in admission requirements which according to Acting Dean Edmund M. Morgan are expected to reduce the percentage of failures each year at the school.

Dean Morgan explained that the records of more than 4100 students who finished the work of the first year during the period 1928-1934 had been examined by a committee of the faculty. In each college represented a critical grade was found which marks the line between those who are "good risks" and those who are "bad risks" in the law course. By means of such grades, kept up to date, admissions to the school will be controlled in the future.

The investigation disclosed that "of 803 Harvard College graduates, more than 21 per cent, who had college records of C or better, obtained honor grades. Of those having college records under C, more than 70 per cent failed in law school, none made an A record, and only 2½ per cent made a B record."

The fact that 30 per cent of the 566 first-year students in the law school last year were dropped as a result of the June examinations is considered one of the chief causes for the new entrance rules.

Station Chief

Charles G. H. Evans

Manager of WFEA at Manchester, N. H.

Station WFEA Won Praise For Public Service

With Monitor Newscasters

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Few radio stations in America have had the opportunity to play such an important role in the life of their city as had Manchester's WFEA last March. At that time, when the flooded waters of the Merrimack river had separated the city into two parts, inaccessible to each other, the only means of communication was through this station.

With flood waters rising, and all telephone service out between the east and west sections of the city, the station repeatedly gave warning to various districts that their inhabitants get to higher ground. It also enabled the authorities to collect 1500 men necessary to strengthen the Amoskeag dam. This prevented much disaster to half a dozen manufacturing cities in lower New Hampshire and upper Massachusetts. For this service WFEA has been presented with a testimonial, signed by the Governor of New Hampshire and the Mayor of Manchester.

WFEA offers opportunity to all social and civic organizations to have time on the air, sometimes even at the cost of curtailing commercial time if need be. Its advertising is carefully censored, with liquor, medicine and professional services of doctors and dentists not accepted. Its news broadcasts, however, it regards as most important. There are six each day. "The Monitor Views the News" has been used by WFEA since it was first released for general use. The Monitor news is now being heard at 2 p. m.

A regional station, WFEA operates on 1340 kilocycles, with a daytime power of 1000 watts and 500 watts at night. By day, the coverage embraces all but the northernmost counties of New Hampshire, while it is heard well into northern Massachusetts and into southern Maine.

The station is owned and operated by the New Hampshire Broadcasting Company, of which Henry P. Rines is president. Charles G. H. Evans is station manager and chief announcer. W. Arch Soutar is program manager and Vincent H. Chandler, chief engineer.

This is article number 26 in the series. The next appears on Jan. 18.

Rural Extension Service Benefits More Than 80,000 Granite Staters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Jan. 15—Agricultural, homemaking and recreational assistance was given more than 80,000 rural Granite Staters during 1936 by the New Hampshire extension service, according to John C. Kendall, director.

Efforts of regular extension service workers were augmented by nearly 3000 local workers in the field. Special assistance was given to young mothers, those who could not attend meetings being visited at home. More than 5000 information letters on clothing were mailed. The "children's clothing kit," with samples from which patterns could be made, was sent to 700 mothers.

Women Go Shopping

Three hundred women from 10 counties were taken on shopping tours by market specialists, who showed the shoppers how to obtain full value for their money.

More than 1300 rural women took advantage of the self-improvement reading course sponsored by home demonstration agents in co-operation with the New Hampshire library commission. This was double the number that availed themselves of the service in 1935.

A value of $100,000 has been placed on the clothing, canning, food, dairy, forestry, gardening and poultry projects carried on by the 7000 4-H club boys and girls of the state during 1936 under the guidance of the extension service.

Youth Clubs Formed

In order to benefit young persons between 4-H club age and those participating in mature extension activities, the service has instituted Youth Extension Clubs. The 19 of these clubs already in existence have a total membership of more than 450.

Agricultural conservation work was conducted through the service. Nearly 4000 farmers have filed work sheets in this program and practices carried out involved an expenditure of more than $100,000. Benefit payments of about $75,000 will be made to farmers who followed recommended practices in soil conservation.

Bath Iron Works Boasts $20,000,000 In Shipyard Orders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATH, Maine, Jan. 15—The historic city of Bath hailed the good ship "Prosperity" this week in the form of announcements by officials of the Bath Iron Works, greatest industry of the community, that it has approximately $20,000,000's worth of work on hand, enough to keep the plant busy for two and a half years. Upwards of 1400 are on the pay roll.

Business obtained in 1936 includes the International Cup defender being constructed for Harold S. Vanderbilt, two 1500-ton destroyers, a naval ferry, nine trawlers, all for Boston concerns. Also under construction are three 1850-ton destroyers.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Paris	Jan. 16	Plymouth	Jan. 23	Jan. 15, 8:00 pm	Jan. 16, 8:00 am
Berengaria	Jan. 20	Cherbourg	Jan. 26	Jan. 19, 8:00 pm	Jan. 20, 8:00 am
Europa	Jan. 22	Cherbourg	Jan. 28	Jan. 22, 1:00 pm	Jan. 22, 8:00 pm
Champlain	Jan. 23	Plymouth	Jan. 30	Jan. 22, 8:00 pm	Jan. 23, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Hauraki	Seattle	Jan. 29	Jan. 24, 4:00 pm	Jan. 24, 7:30 pm

First-class mail for Australia is dispatched via London, taking 35 to 40 days for delivery. There is no second-class mail.
†New Zealand only.

What's Going On in the Arts

Maurice Ames

Last night in Jordan Hall, Maurice Ames, mezzo-soprano, gave her first Boston recital since her return from Paris. Mrs. Ames divided her program into five groups, bowing to the Italians first with a pair of songs by Respighi, "Ballata" and "Invito alla danza" and a pair by Santoliquido, "Io mi levai" and "Antica primavera." A half-dozen songs by Brahms next occupied the singer, and group three contained "All mein Gedanken" and "Schlechtes Wetter" by Strauss, with "Ecce homo," "Nachtgesang" and "Das Hemd" by Richard Trunk. Paying tribute to the Norwegians, Mrs. Ames selected songs by Alnaes, Sinding and Grieg in group four and from English composers chose "Tyrley, Tyrley" by Warlock, "Gavotte" by Howells, "O Mistress Mine" by Crips and "Christmas Carol" by Bax.

From the foregoing list, the reader may gather that Mrs. Ames is a connoisseur of songs, since there was scarcely one which did not justify its presence upon the program. For presenting such an interesting, and in many respects unusual collection, one expresses grateful appreciation to the singer. Of her way with them, one writes with a little reserve. Mrs. Ames has evidently a much deeper penetration than she at present is able to communicate. Although her voice technique has improved since last year, she continues to breath her tones instead of floating them, and one is ever conscious of her seeming inability to "get under" her top notes, which scatter in a disconcerting manner. It naturally follows that those tones lack resonance and are therefore either slightly shrill or somewhat colorless. Mrs. Ames does not in this respect make full use of her resources.

The lower register of the voice is now handled in much more competent manner, and one may only hope that the singer will strive to match the tones of her scale more evenly, since some of them are very lovely. William Achilles was an accompanist of superlative merit and well deserved the recognition which Mrs. Ames demanded for him. A small but distinguished audience applauded the singer and there were floral tributes and encores. G. M. S.

New Motion Pictures

Despite the gigantic splendor of "One in a Million," starring the petite wizard on skates, Sonja Henie, and the singular crooning of Bing Crosby in "Pennies From Heaven," the most engaging cinematic offering to arrive in Boston's movie houses yesterday was "The Luckiest Girl in the World," an unheralded little film comedy at the Keith-Boston.

Deanna Durbin in "Three Smart Girls," at the Keith Memorial

"The Luckiest Girl in the World" benefits first of all because—aside from a pleasantly unmusical rendition of "Believe Me If All Those Endearing Young Charms" by the hero as he cooks breakfast—it contains not a solitary "musical" number. Statistics show that in the past months 66 per cent of all movies have been musicals. More than this, however, the picture benefits from the same sort of cinematic rightness which characterized such films as "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town" and "It Happened One Night." For this, Edward Buzzell, the director, must have the chief credit.

Story concerns a very rich young lady who agrees to live on $150 for a month to prove she should be allowed to marry a tennis-playing fortune hunter. During the experiment, she falls in love with a nice poor boy and is delighted rather than chagrined when she finally discovers that the gigolo to whom she had been faithful has run off with someone else. The direction is smart, the photography good and the bright dialogue is delivered with spontaneity by Jane Wyatt, Louis Hayward, Nat Pendleton, Eugene Pallette, Catherine Doucet, Phillip Reed and Viola Callahan. Don't let the absence of "star" names lead you to miss "The Luckiest Girl in the World."

The stage show features Benny Fields, so-called "minstrel man," who sings in the manner of Harry Richman and Ted Lewis, and Sally Rand, who still calls it art.

"One in a Million," which opened at the Metropolitan, would be just another string of vaudeville acts without Miss Henie. But Miss Henie is there—to skate, to charm and to wriggle her ridiculous little nose in a captivating manner. She is a Swiss girl who must win the Olympic skating championship and retrieve the good name of her family, lost when her father was falsely accused of professionalism. Miss Henie nearly falls under the same onus when Adolphe Menjou as an amusingly unscrupulous impresario gets her to appear with his troupe. All ends happily, however.

"Pennies From Heaven," the new offering at Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters, would have done much better to omit the night club sequence and to go on record as a whimsical tale of three wanderers, led by Bing Crosby and his thirteenth-century lute. Mr. Crosby is given a letter to deliver for a condemned man in prison and as a result picks up with a dispossessed gentleman who plays chess and his very appealing granddaughter. They spend most of their time running away from a beautiful social worker, who of course eventually marries Mr. Crosby. Donald Meek and Edith Fellows are engaging at all times and Director Norman McLeod induces some good atmosphere. Madge Evans and Louis Armstrong (with his trumpet) are in the film.

The companion feature is "More Than a Secretary," a lengthy but rather amusing comedy about a plain-jane secretarial school head who falls in love with a diet-faddist editor of a physical culture magazine and humanizes him. Jean Arthur, George Brent and Dorothea Kent, who steals many a scene as the dizzy blonde, are the principals.

Apparently the management of the Paramount and Fenway Theaters decided that with "The Plainsman" heading the new double bill, it could get away with anything in the way of a second feature. Now Cecil B. DeMille's western epic is a fine film, but asking it to support something called "Easy to Take" is quite unfair. There will probably be worse pictures in 1937, but not many. The story concerns an "Uncle Roddy" of the radio who becomes the guardian of some society snobs in reduced circumstances. They do not know of his kindness, which, of course, makes it all the more humiliating in the end when the rich girl surrenders to him. In fact it was almost as humiliating for her as it was for us. The film features a "kiddies" broadcast (Nuf sed) and commands the services of Marsha Hunt, John Howard, Eugene Pallette and others. They have our sympathy. J. D. B.

Maine Puts Tax On Liquor Sales For Old-Age Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 15—Within 24 hours after it was announced there was no money to pay old-age assistance this month, the Maine Legislature acted unanimously to remedy the situation by passing emergency legislation to tax liquor sales 10 per cent. The tax becomes effective Jan. 18 on all liquor sold in state stores to June 30, the end of the current fiscal year.

It is almost the same legislation that a special session of the old Legislature endorsed, but which was vetoed by Governor Brann. It is hoped to raise $250,000 in this manner and thereby provide state funds with which to meet old-age pension payments to about 4000 now on the lists. The pensions have been paid from the contingent fund but cannot be any more because there is no contingent fund left.

First Major Measure

It was the first bit of major legislation passed at the session and, strangely enough, it passed unanimously in both houses.

The week has seen the Legislature act much as expected, though such unanimity on the tax legislation was, of course, unusual. The Legislature has apparently taken heed from its own knowledge and from the advice of Governor Barrows in his inaugural and will give immediate and serious attention to the financial situation and the need for additional revenue to meet existing and future demands.

Everything that the Legislature has done to date indicates this situation prevails. A bill for a one-cent luxury tax has been promised. Liquor already has been taxed.

Dog-Racing Bill

The dog-racing bill is in readiness and is reported to have strong financial backing. Senator Sewell (R) of Bath wants a cent tax on beer, an additional two-cents-a-gallon tax on gasoline, which, with the 10 per cent liquor tax, some believe would provide enough to eliminate the need of a general sales tax. It would appear that a further tax on gasoline will meet strong opposition from car owners, who now pay a substantial gas tax.

However, virtually every one of these suggested tax measures have been discussed at length prior to the legislative suggestion. Their discussion by legislators is a foregone conclusion. What legislators will do with them is the news.

The Legislature has adjourned until Tuesday.

Rush of Bills on Beacon Hill As Deadline for Filing Nears

The annual bill-filing stampede was under way on Beacon Hill today.

Deadline for filing legislation was set for 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Shortly before noon today approximately 900 bills had been filed at the House clerk's office and 220 with the Senate clerk.

Before closing hour today, the House clerk's office expected the bills filed to exceed the 1030 figure of the same day last year. By closing time tomorrow, the House clerk expected the number of proposals for 1937 to exceed the 1935 mark of a year ago, although it is not anticipated that the all-time record high of 1897 measures, which was established in 1935, will be exceeded. The Senate's high figure is 423, also set in 1935.

Short Session Forecast

Despite the bill-filing proclivity of this year's general court, political observers believe the 1937 legislative year will be comparatively short, inasmuch as Gov. Charles F. Hurley is not expected to continue the pressure tactics of former Governor Curley.

Furthermore, a concerted drive to eliminate abuse of the reconsideration privilege in the matter of legislation has been started in both branches of the legislature. During the past two years this privilege, under which a legislature may ask the House or Senate to reconsider previous action, has been considerably abused, thus stretching the legislative year to abnormal lengths.

Flag Salute Amendment

Among the bills filed in the last day or two is one submitted by Senator Bernard Sullivan of Chelsea amending the so-called flag salute bill to exempt from the provisions of the law those students whose religious scruples prevent them from taking the oath of allegiance.

Under another bill cities and towns in Massachusetts would be authorized to purchase parking meters to control automobile parking. This bill is a result of several experiments throughout the country with parking meters through the use of which motorists pay five or 10 cents an hour for parking in the streets.

A proposal to ask the voters whether they favor calling a constitutional convention on the question of taxation has been filed by Senator P. Eugene Casey of Milford. A bill filed by Senator John D. Mackay of Quincy would require pedestrians walking on state highways after dark to travel on the left side of the road. Another Mackay bill would cut from 32 to 21 candlepower the legal limit in automobile headlights.

Representative John F. Aspell (D) of Boston, filed a measure cutting "the breakage" at horse and dog racing tracks in half. Mr. Aspell would require race tracks to pay to the nearest dime on $2 betting tickets instead of to the nearest 20 cents as is now done. The measure, Mr. Aspell said, would prevent the racing commission "from interpreting the law as they saw fit and without consideration for the legal construction."

Race tracks and the state now divide breakage evenly between themselves. A measure on behalf of Charles C. O. Hiller of Newton, would prohibit vaudeville entertainment on Sunday before 7 p. m.

Biologists Find Alaskan Salmon In Connecticut

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 15 (AP)—Schools of sockeye salmon, a species native to Oregon and Alaska, have been found in Twin Lakes, Canaan, the State Board of Fisheries and Game disclosed today. The discovery was brought about through study of a strange golden-colored "trout" at the lakes.

How the western salmon became established in Connecticut is a question still under investigation, Lyle M. Thorpe, aquatic biologist of the board, said that records extending as far back at 1876 fail to reveal the planting of sockeye salmon in Twin Lakes either by state or federal agencies.

Hundreds of sockeyes were observed on spawning beds close inshore at Twin Lakes last October and November, the board points out in a bulletin. Canaan residents first noticed the fish in 1935 when a few congregated on a sandbar to spawn. At the time they were believed to be rainbow trout, lake trout or possibly landlocked salmon.

January Clearance Sale

All Furs Reduced

25% to 50%

Budget if desired.

Cantor Furs

165 Tremont Street, Boston

"My wife's a Smart Woman"

1 "Jobs in my line hadn't been too plentiful. My wife was convinced I'd get more work if we had a telephone. I couldn't see it. She said she'd prove it to me.
2 "I thought no more about the matter until one night she invited a man and his wife to the house for a card game. He works in the same trade as I do.
3 "He was sporting a new outfit. 'Nifty suit,' says my wife, 'business must be good.' 'Not bad,' he says, 'since we put back the telephone, I've picked up four extra jobs.'
4 "The Mrs. had outsmarted me. I couldn't hold out after that. The telephone came in pronto, and I can't say I'm sorry. Work sure has picked up since it happened."

IT PAYS TO HAVE A TELEPHONE IN THE HOUSE

How much are You missing for want of a Telephone?

Put a telephone in your house now! Let it run your errands, make appointments, connect you with friends and relatives, provide protection in case of emergencies, save money on bargains at stores you haven't time to visit, help to get work for members of your family.

A telephone is the quickest, least expensive servant any family can have. Decide today to put back your telephone. Application may be made at any Telephone Business Office.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Listed Stock Quotations

Motors Lead Market Advance—Coppers and Oils Listless

Commodity and Money Markets

Automotive, Steel, Rubber Issues Up In Active Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—Brighter prospects for settlement of the General Motors strike sent selected stocks on a climbing jaunt in today's stock market.

A wide assortment of issues ran up fractions to 2 points to new recovery tops when a temporary truce in the automotive sector was announced.

Leading the upward swing were motors, rubbers, steels and specialties. Rails joined the move later. Extreme gains were reduced somewhat near the final hour when trading slowed. Activity was pronounced in the morning. Transfers were around 2,900,000 shares.

Coppers and Oils Listless

Coppers and oils refused to follow the forward push and the utilities were listless. Farm implements also appeared to have lost their vigor of yesterday.

U. S. Government securities moved up in the bond department. Commodities pursued diverse trends.

Shares well ahead during the greater part of the session included General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Yellow Truck, Goodyear, Goodrich, Lee Rubber, U. S. Rubber, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Erie, Great Northern, Delaware & Hudson, Northern Pacific, Electric Boat, Parmount, Anchor Cap, Mohawk Carpet, Western Union, Westinghouse, Philip Morris, General Electric, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing and Spiegel Inc.

Radio had the fastest pace of the list, but held to a slim groove. Narrow also were Consolidated Edison, North American, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Columbia Gas and Electric Power & Light.

Lower most of the time were Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, Miami, Seaboard Oil, Texas Corp., American Telephone, Crown Cork, American Metal, J. I. Case, Deere and International Harvester.

U. S. Bonds Rise

U. S. Government loans continued to rise in the bond market today as other sectors ruled uneven.

Around noon gains of around 2/32s to 4/32s of a point prevailed with Treasury 2⅞s, the 2¾s of 1951 and the 3¾s of 1943 in the vanguard. The 3¼s were up around 9/32s. The 2¾s of 1954 were down a little.

In the corporate division small upturns in American & Foreign Power 5s, Anaconda Copper 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s and Western Union 5s contrasted with limited recessions in International Hydro Electric 6s, International Telephone 5s, North Western 4¾s, Goodyear 5s and Great Northern 4½s.

Loans with stock conversion privileges again attracted some attention, Studebaker 6s running up about 2 points.

Foreign obligations were mixed. Japanese 5½s yielded about a point. A few South Americans, including Uruguay 6s and Brazil 6½s, were in favor.

U. S. Government dealers attributed demand for treasurys to the opinion in some quarters nothing would be done by the Federal Reserve System to tighten credit conditions by boosting reserve requirements in the immediate future.

Banks were reported in a buying mood. Insurance companies were said to be inactive. In some circles it was said trust buying, which became fairly active around the turn of the year owing to re-investment demands, had quickened somewhat after a recent slackening.

Boston Stocks

In $	High	Low	Last	Close
Alles & Fisher	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
Am Pneumt pf	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
8.00 Bos Elevated	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
2.00b Bos Her-Trav	30	30	30	30
Bos & Me	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
Bos & Me pr pf	39⅞	39⅛	39⅜	39
Bos & Me st A pf	18	18	18	18⅛
Bos & Me st B pf	17½	17	17½	16½
Bos & Me st D pf	20	19½	19½	18½
.54 Bos Pers Prop	17½	17	17	17½
Brown Durrell	4⅜	4⅜	4½	4¼
Copper Range	16⅜	15¾	15¾	16¾
East Bos Co	85c	85c	85c	85c
East Gas & Fuel	8	8	8	7⅞
4.50 East Gas&F pr pf	74½	74	73½	72
East Mass St Ry	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2⅝
East Mass SR pf B	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½
Eastern SS	11	11	11	10⅜
8.00 Edison Elec	156	155	156	156½
1.00b Employers Group	23¾	23¾	23¾	23½
2.50a First Nat Stores	50	49¾	50	49¾
Gilchrist	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
Hath Bak B	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
Helvetia Oil		2	2	2¼
Hse Boyale		5¾	5¾	6¼
Mass Util Asso		3¼	3¼	3¼
1.50a Mergenthaler	54½	54	54	55½
Narr Rac A	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
6.00 NE Tel & Tel	138½	138½	138½	138½
North Butte	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
3.50a Old Colony	27	27	27	27½
1.13a Old Dominion	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
Penn Mex pf	10	10	10	10
.40 Shawmut Asso	15½	15½	15½	15½
Sulliv Mach	25	25	25	26
4.00b Torrington	96⅝	96½	96½	97
Union Gas Tel	40c	40c	40c	40c
Unit Gas	12¾	12¾	12¾	13
2.50b Unit Shoe M	95¼	94⅞	95¼	94⅞
Utah Apex	5	4½	5	4½
Utah M&T	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
Warren Bros	12½	10⅜	12½	11⅛
Warren S D	35	35	35	

a—Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b—Exclusive of extras.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
May	1.34	1.34½	1.32¾	1.32¾	—.01⅛
July	1.16	1.16½	1.15¼	1.15¼	— ½
Sept.	1.12⅝	1.12⅝	1.11¼	1.11¼	— ¼
	Corn				
May	1.12¼	1.12½	1.11	1.11½	— ¾
July	1.07⅛	1.07⅜	1.06⅝	1.06⅝	— ¾
Sept.	1.03	1.03¼	1.02⅜	1.02⅜	— ¾
	Oats				
May	.54¼	.54½	.53¾	.54	— ½
July	.47	.47⅜	.46⅞	.47	— ¾
Sept.	.45	.45¼	.44⅞	.44⅝	— ¾
	Rye				
May	1.13⅜	1.13¾	1.10½	1.10¾	—.02
July	1.03	1.03½	1.01⅜	1.01⅝	—.01½
Sept.	.94	.94½	.91¾	.91¾	—.02

	Winnipeg Wheat High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Mar	1.27⅞	1.25¼	1.25⅝	—.01⅝
July	1.23	1.20¾	1.20¾	—.01⅝
October	1.12¼	1.10⅝	1.10⅝	—.01½

Col. Townsend Made Director

NEW YORK (AP)—Col. Dallas S. Townsend, widely known authority in life insurance law, has been appointed a member of the board of directors of the Bankers National Life Insurance Company, which has its home office in Montclair, N. J.

Crude Rubber Consumption

NEW YORK (AP)—Consumption of crude rubber by manufacturers in the United States during 1936, according to the Rubber Manufacturers Association, is estimated at 573,322 long tons compared with 491,544 (revised) for the year preceeding.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Jan. 15	Last Jan. 14
86½	58	Air Reduction (1½)	76½	75⅝	76½	76
6¼	2	Airway Elec AApp	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅜
17½	13	Alaska Juneau (60¢)	15	14⅞	14⅞	15
5½	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅜
61½	12⅝	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	48	47⅞	47⅞	47⅝
54½	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	46	45¾	46	45
74⅜	59	Acme Steel (4)	66	65½	66	65½
15⅝	9⅝	Adams Express (.55b)	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	17⅞
35⅜	17⅞	Adams Millis (1¾b)	27	27	27	27
37½	22½	Addressograph (1)	34⅝	34½	34½	
21½	1¼	Advance Rumely	3¼	3¼	3⅝	3½
40⅝	26⅞	Allegheny Steel (.65b)	37⅛	36⅝	37	36⅝
249	157	Allied Chem (6)	234	234	234	231
34	23	Allied Mills (½b)	32½	31⅝	32½	30⅞
20½	6¾	Allied Stores (.20b)	17	16⅝	16¾	16¾
90	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	84½	84½	84½	
81	39⅝	Allis Chalmers (1½f)	78⅞	77⅞	78⅝	78½
34½	19¾	Alpha Port Cem	34	34	34	33¼
5¾	4	Amal Leather	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	6½
39½	21¾	Amal Leather pf (3)	39	38⅞	38⅞	39½
125½	75	Amerada (2)	107	105	105	107
89	49	Am Ag Chem Del (4b)	92½	90	92½	89⅞
55½	36	Am Bank Note (1*)	39½	38¾	39½	38⅝
70¼	40	Am Brake S&F (2*)	71	71	71	71
141	124	Am Brake S&F pf (5¼)	142	141½	141½	142½
137½	110	Am Can (4d)	114⅜	113⅝	113⅝	114⅜
60½	30	Am Car & Fdry	62⅞	62	62⅞	61⅜
100*	57½	Am Car & Fdry	62⅞	62	62⅞	61⅜
78¼	31	Am Chain & Cable (4b)	78⅜	78¼	78⅜	78
120¾	111	Am Chain pf (5)	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	
113⅛	87⅜	Am Chicle (4*)	104	104	104	
16¼	7½	Am Colortype	15⅜	14¼	15⅜	14¼
35⅜	20½	Am Com Alcohol (½b)	28¼	27	28	27¼
32	16¼	Am Crystal Sug (½b)	30⅜	29¾	30	29¾
101	89	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	
6⅝	3½	Am Encaustic T	9¼	8⅞	9	9¼
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	10⅛	10⅛	10¾	10¾
60⅞	29⅜	Am & For Pow pf	65⅜	64¼	65¼	64
58½	25	Am & For Pow 6	55½	55	55¼	55⅜
22½	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	33	30½	33	31¾
21½	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	19¾	19½	19½	19½
8⅜	4⅜	Am Hide & L	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7¾
46	31⅛	Am Hide & L pf (3)	41¼	41	41	41¼
51⅞	37	Am Home Pr (2.40*)	50	49½	49½	50
4⅝	2⅛	Am Ice	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
24	16½	Am Ici pf (2)	20⅝	20¼	20¼	20⅝
15½	9⅝	Am Internationa l(.40b)	15½	15½	15½	15½
23⅛	9⅝	Am Locomotive	46½	45	46¼	45
112⅞	66	Am Loco pf (3g)	115½	115	115½	116
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (1*)	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	23¾
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.60)	13⅜	13	13¼	13
54⅞	27	Am Metal	64	62¾	62⅝	64¼
14⅜	7½	Am Power & Lt	16	15½	15⅝	15¾
74½	36⅜	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	71	71	71	71½
87½	43	Am P&L 6% (6)	85⅞	84½	85½	85½
27⅝	18¾	Am Radiator (.60*)	25⅞	25½	25¾	25¾
37	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20*)	34⅜	33⅝	34⅜	33¾
39¾	31	Am Safety Razor (2*)	33	33	33	32¾
34	18	Am Sealing vtc (2½b)	25¼	25	25	25½
45½	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	43¾	43¼	43¼	42⅝
103	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (3)	96⅝	95½	95½	95¾
152¾	136½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	151	151	151	
108½	104	Am Sm&R 6% pf (6)	106	105¼	105¼	
73½	57½	Am Snuff (2*)	67¾	67¼	67¼	66¾
64	20½	Am Steel Fdries (1b)	69	65¾	69	64⅝
145½	107¾	Am Steel F pf (7)	114½	114½	114½	114
36	24½	Am Stores (2)	25½	25¼	25½	25½
65⅜	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	54⅝	54¼	54½	54½
145	99	Am Sug Ref pf (7)	142½	142½	142½	
26⅜	20⅜	Am Sum Tobacco (1*)	25¼	24⅜	25¼	24¼
190⅛	149½	Am Tel&Tel (9)	183	181¾	182½	183¼
102½	87	Am Tob (5)	95	93¾	93¾	95
104	88½	Am Tob B (5)	97	96	96	96¾
28	19¼	Am Type Fdrs (h)	17⅝	17	17⅜	17⅜
27¾	19¼	Am Wat W&E (.40b)	28⅞	28½	28½	28¾
11½	7⅝	Am Woolen	13	12¾	13	12¾
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen pf (6)	75	73½	74⅝	74
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10	4⅛	Am Wr P pf (h)	9¼	8¾	8⅝	8¼
7¾	3½	Am Zinc Lead&S	8⅝	8⅜	8½	8⅜
50	24	Am Zinc pr pf	51	51	51	51
55⅜	28	Anaconda Cop (1*)	55⅞	55⅛	55½	56⅛
89½	35	Anaconda Wire (2*)	91½	91½	91½	93½
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	24½	22½	24	22½
111	97	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	106¾	106¼	106¾	107
43	9	Andes Copper	35	34	34	35¾
7	3	A P W Paper	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	6⅝
50	37	Archer Daniels (2*)	43¾	43½	43½	43½
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	109½	109	109½	109
7¾	4¾	Armour Ill	8¾	7¾	8¾	7¾
84	66¼	Armour-Ill pr pf (6)	86½	85½	86½	85½
62⅜	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½*)	61½	60	60½	61½
18⅜	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	15	14⅞	14⅞	15
22½	8¼	Artloom Corp	16¾	16	16⅝	16¼
27⅞	12⅜	Asso Dry Goods	21⅜	21	21⅛	20⅝
112	55	Asso Dry G 1pf (6g)	100	100	100	100
88½	59	Atchison T&SF (2b)	75¼	74	75	74
107	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	103	103	103	103
49	21⅜	Atl Coast Line (1b)	48	46¾	48	47
31½	11	Atl Gulf & W I	26¾	26½	26¾	26½
54¾	13⅛	Atl Gulf&WI pf (3b)	41¼	41¼	41¼	41½
35½	26⅜	Atl Refining (1*)	32¼	31⅞	31⅞	31¾
118½	104	Atl Refining pf (4)	114	114	114	
84	48	Atlas Powder (2*)	82	78¾	82	78
131	112	Atlas Powder pf (5)	133	132¾	133	133
54¼	26⅞	Auburn Auto	32½	32	32¼	32¼
10¼	4	Austin Nichols	8¼	7⅞	8¼	7¾
46½	29½	Austin Nichols A	39½	39¼	39½	
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	8¾	8⅞	8⅝	8½
11⅝	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	10½	9¼	10¼	9⅛
94⅞	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	89¾	89	89¾	89
9⅞	2⅜	Baldwin Asd (h)	8⅞	7⅝	8½	7¾
76½	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	23½	22⅜	23	22
41¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	37⅜	36¼	37⅜	36½
49½	39	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	43½	42¾	42½	42½
39	21	Barber Co (5*b)	39	37⅞	38	38¼
28⅜	13¼	Barker Bros	27⅛	26½	26½	26¾
28¼	14⅛	Barnsdall A (1)	32⅜	32	32¼	32½
22¼	16¾	Bayuk Cigar (¾*)	20	19	19⅝	19
28⅜	18	Beatrice Cream (1*)	27½	27½	27½	27½
16	13½	Belding Hem (1)	13⅞	13½	13¾	13⅞
32⅜	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1½b)	27⅞	27½	27⅝	27½
25¼	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (.45b)	22½	22⅜	22½	22½
72	48	Best & Co (2½*)	60¼	59¾	59¾	60¼
77¾	45¾	Beth Steel (1½b)	76⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75¾
20	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	19¾	19¾	19¾	19⅞
65½	23	Bigelow Sanford (1*)	67	66¾	67	67
34½	18¼	Black & Decker (¼)	34⅞	34¾	34⅞	34¾
24⅞	14½	Blaw Knox (.80)	25⅞	25½	25¾	25½
37⅜	16⅝	Boeing Airplane	37⅜	36¼	37	36¼
63¼	41	Bohn Aluм & Br (3)	44⅞	44½	44⅝	44½
100½	80½	*Bon Ami A (4)	91	91	91	92
32⅝	25⅜	Borden (1.60)	27½	26⅞	27½	27
90¼	64	Borg Warner (4)	80½	79¼	80½	78⅝
11½	6	Boston & Maine	9⅛	8⅞	9	8⅞
5½	1⅛	Botany A pf (h)	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
18½	12¼	Bridgeport Brass (.40*)	19½	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2*)	57⅜	56½	57	56½
69	47	Briggs & Strat (3)	49¾	49⅜	49¾	49¼
50½	41	Bristol Myers (2.40*)	46	46	46	
58¼	40½	Brooklyn Man T (4)	51½	50⅝	46	51¾
106	97½	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	101½	101	101	
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	7⅝	7½	7½	7⅝
51½	33	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	37½	37½	37½	37½
65⅝	45	Brown Shoe (3)	49½	48⅝	48⅝	
22⅛	8¼	Brunswick Balke	23⅝	22¾	23¼	23
21½	8¾	Bucyrus Erie	20⅝	20¼	20¼	20½
15⅞	9½	Budd Mfg	14⅛	13½	14	13⅝
14	8¾	Budd Wheel (.20b)	11¼	10½	11	10⅜
35½	23¼	Bullard (1.40b)	43½	41⅞	43½	40¾
59⅝	11½	Bulova Watch	54⅞	53½	54⅞	53
34⅞	25	Burroughs Add (.60*)	35¾	32½	32¾	32¾
9	2½	Bush Term (2*)	10½	9¾	10	9¾
33½	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	31½	31½	31½	31½
31¾	14⅛	Bush T Bldgs pf ct (h)	33¾	31½	31½	31
16⅞	7⅜	Butler (.60b)	14	14	14	14¼
31½	29⅜	Butler pf (1½)	30⅜	29⅞	29⅞	30¼
6⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinv (.05b)	7⅞	7¼	7⅜	7⅜
29¼	16½	Byers	28⅞	28	28⅜	27¾
88½	54⅝	Byers pf	85¼	84	84	85
33⅜	22	Byron Jackson (1*)	29¾	29½	29¾	29¼
48¾	30¼	Calif Packing (2)	44⅜	44¼	44⅜	44¾
3	⅝	Callahan Z & L	3⅛	2⅞	3	3
16½	6	Calumet & Hecla (¾b)	18¾	18	18⅝	18½
34	20	Campbell W&C (1*)	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	33⅜
30⅝	10⅜	Canada Dry	32½	31	31⅝	31⅝
60	54	Canada South'n (3)	61	60½	60½	61
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	15⅞	15⅝	15½	15⅜
68¾	37	Cannon Mills (4b)	61	61	61	61
18½	12⅜	Capital Admin (1b)	16½	16½	16½	16¾
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.30)	8	7⅞	8	8
186	92½	Case Thresh (4)	158	156	156½	157½
91	54¼	Caterpillar Trac (2*)	93	92	93	91¾
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (1½b)	23¾	27⅝	18⅝	27⅜
116	106	Celanese pf (7)	108	108	108	108
39⅞	19	‡Celotex Co	40⅛	39	40	38½
86	54	‡Celotex Co pf (5)	80	80	80	81
37½	25⅝	Central Aguirre (1½*)	37½	36¼	36¼	38
9¼	6⅜	Central Foundry	10½	10	10¼	10⅛
57	35	Central RR of NJ	41¾	40⅛	41¾	41
23½	23½	Cen Violet Sugar	23	22½	22¼	23
74	47¾	*Cerro de Pasco (4)	70½	68½	69¼	71¼
19¼	8¾	Certain-Teed	17¼	17	17	17
72½	57½	Certain-Teed pf (6)	70½	70⅛	70⅛	70
38¾	19	Champion P & F (1)	46	44½	45½	43⅞
111	101	Champion P pf (6)	110	110	110	109¼
69½	22¼	Checker Cab Mfg	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	78
100	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	87½	87½	87½	87½
51	38	Ches & Ohio (2.80*)	68	67¼	67⅜	67⅞
3¾	1¼	Chi & E Ill (h)	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3½
8¼	2⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	10⅜	10¼	10¼	9¾
2⅜	1¼	Chi & Gt West (h)	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
14⅝	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	15¼	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
33¼	25⅜	Chi Mail Order (1½f)	31½	31⅜	31⅜	31⅞
2⅞	1½	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼
5⅞	2½	Chi Mil & St P2pf (h)	5⅜	5½	5⅝	5⅝
4⅞	2½	Chi & Nwestern (h)	4½	4	4	4
12⅝	6¼	Chi & N'west pf (h)	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
24⅞	12⅜	Chi Pneu Tool	31¾	30½	31½	30⅝
65½	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf (3½g)	65¾	65¼	65¾	66¾
2	1½	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2¼	2½	2⅜	2½
8	3¼	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	7⅜	6⅝	7⅛	6⅞
3	1⅛	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	4⅛	7⅞	8	7½
30¼	17⅜	Chickasha Cot 2O	21¼	21	21	21¼
14¾	7	Childs Company	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
25	15	Chile Copper (1)	50⅛	50	50	51
138¾	85½	Chrysler (12b)	123⅛	122¼	122¾	121⅜
23	15¼	City Ice&Fuel (2)	20	19⅜	19¾	20
89¾	72⅞	CityIce & F pf (6½)	86¼	85½	86	86
13½	4⅜	City Stores	9¼	9¼	9¾	9¾
45½	23¾	Clark Equip (1.60)	37⅛	36	36⅞	37⅜
111¾	107¼	Cleve El Ill pf (4½)	111	111	111	112
12¼	4½	Cleve Graph Br (2)	27½	27½	27½	27
77¼	48	Cluett Peabody (3)	88	87	87	86¼
129	124	Cluett Pbdy pf (7)		128	128	128
134	84	Coca Cola (2*)	125½	125¼	125½	125¼
58	55⅞	Coca Cola A (3)	57	57	57	
21¼	13	Colgate-Palm-P (½*)	21	20½	20⅝	20⅝
106½	100	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	103½	103	103	
66¾	39½	Collins & Aikman (2*)	59¾	59	59	58⅞
116½	107¼	Collins & A pf (7)	111	111	111	111
48	28¼	Colo Fuel & Iron	46¼	45⅜	45½	45
24	14¼	Colo & Southern	24	23½	23½	24¾
36½	19	Colo & Southern 2d	29½	2 9	29	29
37⅞	19⅛	Colo & So 1 pf	20¼	19¾	19¾	20
23⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.40b)	20¼	19¾	19¾	20
108¾	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	106	106	106	106½
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1*)	37⅝	37	37⅜	36⅜
51½	35½	Columbia P pf (3½)	45½	45½	45½	45½
136½	94	Columbian C vtc (4*)	118½	118	118½	120¾
84¾	44	Comm Credit (4f)	68	67½	67¾	67⅛
91⅜	55	Comm Inv Tr (4f)	75⅛	73½	74	75
24¾	14¼	Comm Solvents (.60f)	19	18¾	19⅜	18½
5½	1⅝	Comwlth & So	4¼	4	4¼	4⅛
82	50¼	Comwlth & S pf (3)	75	73¾	73¾	75½
44½	30⅝	Congoleum Nairn (1.60f)	38⅛	37¾	38¼	37½
25¾	16	Congress Cigar (2b)	18½	18½	18½	18
19¾	8	Consol Cigar	18	18	18	18
93	72¼	Consol Cig ppf ww (6½)	89½	89	89½	88⅝
85	65¾	Consol Cigar pf (3)	82½	82½	82½	82
9¼	2	Consol Coal vtc	9½	8¾	8½	9
37½	13¾	Consol Coal pf vtc	37½	36	36½	37¼
7¼	4	Consol Film Ind	5¾	5¼	5¼	5¼
20¼	11¾	Consol Film I pf (2g)	18⅝	17¾	18¼	17⅝
48⅞	27¼	Consol Ed NY (2f)	46½	45⅞	46	46
109	102	Consol Ed NY pf (5)	107	106	107	106
9¾	3½	Consol Laundries	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	11½
17¾	11½	Consol Oil (.80)	16¾	16¾	16¾	16½
12⅜	5½	Consol Rys Cu pf	9¾	9	9¾	8¾
1¾	⅝	Consol Textile (h)	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
36¼	15¼	Container n (1.20)	35¼	25½	35⅜	25½
3⅝	3⅛	Gabriel Snub A	5½	5¼	5½	5½
30	11½	Gamewell	31½	29½	31½	29¼
105½	100	Gannett pr pf (6)	105½	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
13¼	58	Gar Wood Ind (.55b)	17	15½	17	15⅝
15⅛	4½	Gen Am Inv (⅜b)	14¼	14	14¼	14¼
104½	97	Gen Am Inv pf (6)	104	104	104	103½
76	42¼	Gen Am Trans (3b)	76¾	75	75¼	76½
20	10⅜	Gen Baking (.60*)	19¼	18⅝	18¾	19¼
11¾	7	Gen Bronze	12	11½	11½	11¾
28	5⅜	Gen Cable	28⅞	28¼	28½	28⅝
28	10⅜	Gen Cable A	60¼	60	60¼	60¼
36¼	13	Gen Cable pf (7g)	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾
147	106	Ingersoll-Rand (2*)	155	153	155	154
122	88⅜	Inland Steel (3*)	116¼	116	116¼	115
24½	6⅛	Inspiration

Business and Industry

American Telephone Earns Dividend First Time in Five Years

Commerce and Finance

C.I.O. Labor Union May Lose Prestige In Auto Dispute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—"The strikes in the automobile industry continue to occupy the center of the business stage," according to a summary by Standard Statistics. "Although the curtailment in assemblies has not yet been reflected in reports of operations in the steel, electric power, textiles and other associated industries, these important lines will begin to feel the adverse effects soon, unless the strikes are quickly settled.

"It is entirely conceivable that the current difficulties in the automobile industry will redound to the benefit of business. It is generally conceded that the Lewis organization made a tactical error in calling a strike in the automobile industry at this time.

Wage Scale High

"In the first place, there is no other industry better equipped financially to fight the union. Moreover, the wage scales of the automobile companies are well above the average, and the workers are generally satisfied. This is clearly indicated by the fact that a large percentage of the workers did not want to strike and are now demanding that the strikes be called off.

"Finally, because of the importance of the automobile industry to our national economy, and the fact that the automobile is in the consumers' goods classification, public sentiment is likely to be aroused against labor rather than industry.

"In short, present indications are that the C. I. O. will be forced to compromise its fight to unionize the workers. There is certainly no indication that the managements will accede to labor's demands for the closed shop. It is significant, in this connection, that officials of Pittsburgh Plate Glass and Libbey-Owens-Ford closed their plants for a number of week rather than accede to the union. There appears to be no question but that the automobile companies would do likewise, if necessary, and the workers recognize this possibility.

Strikes Costly

"A defeat of the Lewis forces at this time would be a definite blow to his industrial organization program. Not only would his position in the automobile industry be weakened materially, but his efforts to unionize the steel and other industries would be checkmated. Moreover, business would probably no longer be plagued with the constant threat of sit-down strikes, which have proved costly to many companies during the past year.

"Thus, a hopeful attitude toward the entire labor situation is fully justified. Production of automobiles this month will, of course, be severely affected, and business activity generally is bound to suffer temporarily as a result. However, it is entirely possible that business will be in a better position to move ahead after the current automotive strikes are settled than at any other time in the past year or more."

Financial Briefs

The Ford Motor Company has announced that for the eleventh time in 17 years an output in excess of 1,000,000 cars a year was maintained in 1936. Ford cars and trucks sold throughout the world numbered 1,219,262. The first "million-car" year was in 1920, when Ford world production reached 1,074,336 units.

Robert G. Stone of Hayden, Stone & Co., has been elected a member of the board of managers and the executive committee of the Adams Express Company, and also a director and member of the executive committee of the American International Corporation, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Charles Hayden.

James Talcott, Inc., has announced the formation of James Talcott of Canada, Ltd., to act as a Canadian branch, with offices in Montreal. This is the first foreign office of the Talcott organization.

The Morris Plan Industrial Bank, New York, reports the largest volume of business in December in the last six years. The bank gained 12½ per cent in deposits and 12 per cent in loans. Resources of the bank stood at $35,825,000 at the end of the year. Arthur J. Morris, founder and president, said that 1937 should witness a "sweeping emergence of banking activity."

Washburn & Co., Inc., investment bankers, of Boston, announced Sherwin C. Badger had become associated with their New York office. He formerly was editor of Barron's and an editorial writer on the Wall Street Journal.

Group life insurance amounting to $21,044,000 is carried by 12,400 employees of the American Rolling Mill Company which, 20 years ago became the first company in the steel industry to provide group insurance for its workers, according to the Equitable Life Assurance Society. In the first year 1630 employees purchased $2,211,587 of life insurance in co-operation with the company.

Securities listed and traded on the Montreal Stock Exchange and the Montreal Curb Market had a total value of $8,699,343,970 as at December 31, 1936. This represents a gain of $485,655,738 over November 30 when values totaled $8,213,688,232. Compared with the end of 1935 the total value showed an increase of $1,531,515,930.

Standard Gas Power Output Up

NEW YORK (AP)—Standard Gas and Electric Company reported electric output for its system for the week ended Jan. 9, 1937, totaled 109,432,584 kilowatt hours, an increase of 18.4 per cent compared with the corresponding period a year ago.

Machine Tool Orders Highest Since 1919

By the Associated Press

New York

Machine tool orders in December reached the highest index figure for any one month since 1919, the index of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association showed.

It stood at 257 compared with 234 in January, 1920, the previous record volume month. The highest index figure reached in 1929 was 185, and that for November, 1936, was 147.1.

Bankers Trust Co. Net Earnings Off Moderately in '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Undivided profits of the Bankers Trust Company increased $5,551,737 during 1936 to a total of $23,937,771 as of Dec. 31, S. Sloan Colt, president, told stockholders at their annual meeting.

Net operating earnings for the year were $7,326,847, Mr. Colt stated. This compares with net of $8,136,267 earned in 1935. Dividends declared amounted to $5,000,000, leaving $2,326,847. In addition to this, $3,224,889 was added to undivided profits. Of this amount $2,062,324 was restored from the contingency fund, $994,719 represented net recoveries on loans formerly charged off and $167,844 was net profit from the investment account after contributing $2,103,960 to reserves.

The contingency fund is now $8,200,000, a reduction of $5,766,038, Mr. Colt reported. This reduction results from $3,703,713 used for charge-offs and $2,062,324 restored to undivided profits.

The bank, Mr. Colt stated, is continuing the policy of appraising on its statement all bonds in the investment account at cost, less the amortization set up at a rate which will write off the premiums at maturity, or at market value, whichever is lower. United States Government securities are shown on this basis, less a reserve of $6,246,159, of which $2,103,960 represents profits resulting from sale of investment securities during the year over amortized cost.

All other securities are appraised at a conservative market value. At the end of the year the market value of securities was $13,832,009 in excess of the values at which they are shown on the bank's statement.

Freight Loadings Increase 13.6 P. C. Above 1936 Week

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported loadings of revenue freight for the week ending last Saturay, totaled 698,529.

This was an increase of 110,576 cars, or 18.8 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 83,676 or 13.6 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 145,011 or 26.2 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The week's loadings of various classifications, giving comparisons with preceding week, and corresponding week a year ago, follow:

	This week	Last week	Inc. ov. yr. ago
Miscell'neous freight	275,148	32,883	49,399
Less-than-carlot merchandise	157,555	24,963	9291
Coal	169,407	38,270	16,652
Grain & grain prods	29,887	4160	†1877
western districts	18,024	2160	†2091
Livestock	15,141	3497	255
western districts	10,843	2156	†183
Forest products	29,909	4834	3725
Ore	9718	749	3248
Coke	11,764	1220	2983

†Decrease.

Armsby Heads Board Of Curtiss-Wright

NEW YORK (AP) — George N. Armsby has been elected chairman of the board of Curtiss-Wright Corporation at a meeting of directors.

He has been a member of the board and executive committee for a number of years and holds directorships in a number of other prominent companies.

Curtiss-Wright is the parent corporation for Wright Aeronautical Corporation, and controls several other divisions of the concern.

Important Mineral Area Discovered in Alberta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta., The contribution of western Canada to the mineral requirements of the British Empire is likely to be of great importance, according to prospectors and Government mining officials who have returned from the rich ore fields around Goldfield, on the shore of Lake Athabaska, northeast of here.

An ore body of great promise, containing nickel, copper, gold and silver, was reported by officials of the Department of Mines to have been discovered recently. The mineralized area lies northeast of Goldfield and the outcrop of metal is said to be extensive. At present it is known to extend over four claims, running approximately north and south for a distance of one mile.

The strike was made during the past summer by James Warren, youthful flying mining engineer and son of J. J. Warren, Toronto, president of Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co.

Atlantic Gulf Steamship

Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies Steamship Lines and subsidiaries for the 11 months to Nov. 30 report net profit after depreciation, taxes, interest, rentals and other charges, $414,677, equal to $4.16 each on 99,000 shares of $100-par 5 per cent noncumulative preferred stock. The statement, subject to year-end adjustments, shows no provision for surtax on undistributed profits. In the corresponding period of 1935, there was a net loss of $1,059,526.

Telephone's Net Best Since 1931; Exceeds Dividend

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—Net earnings of American Telephone & Telegraph Company available for dividends in 1936 were equal to $9.36 a share, 36 cents more than the annual dividend, the company's preliminary report, made public today, disclosed.

It was the first time since 1931 that net earnings were equal to dividend requirements. In the intervening four years the full dividend of $9 each year was paid from earnings and surplus.

Net profit on a parent company basis for the period, with figures for the final three months partly estimated, totaled $174,715,000, or $9.36 a share. This compares with $125,806,504.78, or $6.74 a share in 1935.

For the final quarter net profit was $60,136,000, equal to $3.22 a share, against $35,053,026.32, or $1.88 a share in the like period last year. A note points out that due to "an unusual concentration of dividend revenues in the three months ending Dec. 31, 1936, the earnings for this period are not indicative of the annual rate of earnings of the company."

The consolidated report of the Bell System, which includes American Telephone and 23 associated companies, for the 12 months ended Nov. 30, shows net earnings of $178,195,433, or $9.54 a share of the parent company stock, not all of which was available for dividends. This compares with $127,495,010, or $6.83 a share, in the like period of 1935.

President Walter S. Gifford in his report said that the system had a net gain of 880,000 telephones in 1936, compared with 461,000 in 1935. There were about telephones in service on Dec. 31, 1936, which was 855,000 less than the total reached in 1930.

Number of toll and long distance calls in 1936 was about 12 per cent greater than in 1935, but 10 per cent less than in the record year 1930, he said.

Dominion Registers Data on $85,000,000 Refinancing Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Dominion of Canada has filed, under the Securities Act of 1933, a registration statement covering an offering of $85,000,000 of bonds, the proceeds from which, with other funds, are to be applied to the payment at maturity on March 1 of $89,787,000 principal amount of the Government's 5 per cent war loans.

There are two issues in the offering: $30,000,000 of seven-year, 2¼ per cent bonds, due on Jan. 15, 1944, and $55,000,000 of 30-year, 3 per cent bonds, due on Jan. 15, 1967.

Forty underwriters headed by Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., will market the issue. The price at which the bonds will be offered to the public in the United States is to be furnished by amendment to the registration statement.

Maturing bonds, it was set forth, will be paid off dollar for dollar in Canada or in the United States in legal tender of the country in which presented.

The forthcoming issue will be the fourth to be registered under the Securities Act of 1933 by the Dominion Government. The others, aggregating $164,000,000, were as follows: $76,000,000 of 10-year 2½ per cent bonds, registered on Aug. 3, 1935; $40,000,000 of three-year 2 per cent notes, registered on Dec. 23, 1935, and $48,000,000 of 25-year 3¼ per cent bonds, registered on Jan. 7, 1936.

FTC Says A & P Violated The Robinson-Patman Act

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission has accused the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company of violating the Robinson-Patman Act. This act prohibits chain stores and other large purchases from receiving special discounts on their purchases.

The commission said the A. & P. which operates 14,000 stores, accepted allowances or discounts in lieu of brokerage from the following firms and individuals.

Alton Canning Company, Inc., Alton, N. Y.; Fred B. Huxley, trading as F. B. Hupxley and Son, Alton, N. Y.; The H. J. McGrath Company, Baltimore; H. C. Roberts, trading as W. H. Roberts and Co., Baltimore; R. J. Peacock Canning Co., Lubec, Me.; Phillips Packing Company, Inc., and Phillips Sales Company, Inc., Cambridge, Md., and Phillips Commission Company of Maryland, Inc., Baltimore.

Bancamerica-Blair Shows Large Gain in Net, Assets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net profits of Bancamerica-Blair Corporation realized and booked during the year 1936 totaled approximately $3,200,000 before deducting federal income taxes, which are estimated at $481,500.

Appreciation of assets at the end of 1936 was approximately $1,394,000, as compared with about $256,000 at the beginning of the year. The total improvement for the year, before deducting Federal taxes, was therefore $4,350,000, or about $3 per share on the 1,451,394 shares of $1 par value of capital stock outstanding.

Dividends paid during the year amounted to $2,539,922, or $1.75 per share.

Cuban Sugar Exports Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Cuban exports of sugar from Jan. 1 to Jan. 9 totaled 47,718 long tons, raw value, compared with 41,017 tons in the like period last year, an increase of approximately 16.7 per cent, Lamborn & Co., sugar brokers, reported. Shipments to the United States were 41,630 tons against 32,083 in the same period last year, a gain of 29.8 per cent.

Building Activity in December At Highest Level in Six Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—December, 1936, building activity forged ahead contrary to the usual expectation of a slight decline for the period, according to a review by Dun & Bradstreet made up from reports from 215 cities.

Permit valuations for the month reached $83,562,063 representing the largest December total in six years, and a gain of 32.7 per cent above the like 1935 period with a total of $62,992,039. The gain over the November aggregate of $75,506,623 amounted to 10.7 per cent.

New York city with a total of $16,363,201 for December showed a drop of 8.1 per cent from November but an increase of 15.2 per cent above December, 1935.

Rise of 37.8 P. C.

At the 214 outside cities, building permits for December amounted to $67,198,862, a gain of 16.5 per cent over the preceding month and 37.8 per cent above the same month a year ago.

The group totals of building permit values for the 215 cities for December, this year and last, together with percentage changes, are shown in the following table:

Groups	December 1936	December 1935	Chge. P.C.
New England	$7,244,898	$6,141,161	+18.0
Middle Atlantic	22,953,012	19,695,764	+16.5
South Atlantic	7,727,746	5,156,032	+50.0
East Central	17,016,511	8,780,658	+93.8
South Central	10,299,696	6,932,767	+48.6
West Central	3,216,717	6,897,402	−53.4
Mountain	1,243,705	643,767	+93.3
Pacific	13,859,778	8,744,488	+58.5
Total U. S.	$83,562,063	$62,992,039	+32.7
New York city	$16,363,201	$14,210,205	+15.2
Outside N. Y. C.	$67,198,862	$48,781,834	+37.8

Building Permit Values (Monthly)

(215 Cities)

	1936	1935	1934
January	$54,957,904	$26,826,388	$20,825,055
February	51,559,681	27,636,367	19,326,964
March	78,072,223	45,063,852	25,505,005
April	83,903,095	51,717,570	29,280,666
May	82,510,596	49,327,248	43,825,268
June	112,640,106	52,672,794	28,621,565
July	95,281,845	54,191,787	33,899,650
August	83,109,753	55,536,546	34,452,738
September	88,696,190	47,479,944	26,567,925
October	90,701,556	66,965,705	37,501,122
November	75,506,623	56,276,588	27,459,066
December	83,562,063	62,992,039	21,125,723
Total	980,501,615	596,686,708	348,390,747

Much Progress Made

Although still below the records of former so-called prosperous years, the building industry has made considerable progress in the past three years. The volume of building permits at 215 cities for the full twelve-month period of 1936 rose to $980,501,615. This was the largest since 1931 when permits totalled $1,158,963,273. The latest figure showed a gain of 64.3 per cent over the 1935 aggregate of $596,686,708, and was more than three times the 1933 total of $313,676,276. Increases over a year ago were reported by every geographical section of the country.

The 12 months' record of building permit values by geographical groups for 1936 and 1935, for the 215 cities, as compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., is given herewith:

Groups	—Twelve Months— 1936	1935	Chge. P.C.
New England	$55,436,407	$41,748,198	+32.8
Middle Atlantic	306,578,305	197,031,051	+55.6
South Atlantic	105,774,917	65,290,987	+62.0
East Central	186,954,766	96,293,932	+94.2
South Central	105,156,238	54,980,200	+91.3
West Central	44,022,519	38,352,892	+14.8
Mountain	20,349,895	12,190,531	+66.9
Pacific	156,228,568	90,798,917	+72.1
Total U. S.	$980,501,615	$596,686,708	+64.3
New York city	$211,880,708	$141,397,239	+49.8
Outside N.Y.C.	$768,620,907	$455,289,469	+68.8

Cities Service Co. Asked to Account For Large Losses

NEW YORK (AP)—How profits in the sales of Cities Service stock went to the Securities Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary, was explained in the trial of a suit against Henry L. Doherty and his interests on charges of misusing stockholders' money.

Joseph M. Proskauer, associated with John W. Davis in the defense, remarked at one point: "Mr. Doherty never took any profit personally for the services rendered Cities Service."

Six plaintiffs, holders of 840 shares of stock, are seeking recovery of $20,500,000 from Mr. Doherty and an accounting of alleged losses of $80,000,000 from the directors.

Percival E. Jackson, representing the plaintiffs, sought to show that money assigned to the profit account of Securities Corporation in the sale of Cities Service stock was lost by trading in the stock market.

William B. Winans, controller of the Cities Service Company, testified that after such sales, the Securities Corporation either bought more Cities Service stock in the market or drew unissued stock from Cities Service.

In the latter case, he said, a price was fixed "which had no relation to the price at which the stock was sold to the public." He said the price never exceeded $50 a share for $20 par value stock.

Mr. Winans replied affirmatively to Mr. Jackson's query as to whether in "a specific sale to the public at $120, $50 would go to Cities Service, and there would be a $70 profit for the Securities Corporation."

Bank Clearings Up 5 P. C. During Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities totaled $5,947,182,000 in the week ended Jan. 13, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

This was a rise of 5.0 per cent over clearings of $5,661,718,000 in the same week last year. A week earlier clearings were 2.7 per cent under the 1935-36 comparative.

The total at New York city was $3,759,808,000, virtually unchanged from that of a year ago. The aggregate at outside centers of $2,187,374,000 was 15.0 per cent higher than a year ago.

At all cities, with the exception of Omaha, advances were registered over last year. The largest of these was at Richmond, where clearings totaled $41,300,000, a gain of 36.2 per cent over $30,312,000 last year.

Clearings at Chicago were $351,400,000, an increase of 26.4 per cent over $277,900,000 in the same week last year.

Claflin Again Director Boston Second National

William H. Claflin Jr. was elected a director of the Second National Bank of Boston at the annual meeting of the stockholders. Mr. Claflin was originally elected a director of the bank in November, 1925, but was obliged to resign because of the provisions of the Banking Act of 1933. Where he has now severed his connection with Tucker, Anthony & Company, investment bankers, he is again eligible to serve.

Other directors were re-elected as follows: Thomas P. Beal, J. Whitney Bowen, George H. Burnett, R. M. DeCormis, Raymond Emerson, Harvey P. Hood 2nd, William E. Jones, John S. Lawrence, Andrew Marshall, Arthur B. Newhall, Frederic Parker, Elwyn G. Preston, Robert Proctor, Richard Saltonstall, E. Kent Swift, John F. Tinsley, B. Loring Young.

Officers were re-elected.

Loew's Second Quarter Net Nearly Double 1935 Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net profit of Loew's Inc., for the 12 weeks ended Nov. 19, 1936, the second period of its fiscal year, is reported at $3,457,973, equal to $2.14 a share on the common stock, against $1,811,396, or $1.08 on the common in the 1935 quarter.

The operating profit after subsidiary preferred dividends was $5,039,020 in 1936 against $2,975,994 in the 1935 period. Depreciation and taxes rose to $1,581,047, compared with $1,164,598.

Sylvania Industrial Corp

Sylvania Industrial Corporation and subsidiaries for the six months to June 30 show net income of $524,426, compared with $402,504 in the first half of 1935.

Excess Reserves Gain $90,000,000 In Jan. 13 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported a seasonal $90,000,000 increase in excess member bank reserves during the week ended Jan. 13.

The excess reserves stood at $2,100,000,000. They are expected to rise even higher by the end of January, and—because they might provide the foundation for ballooning of credit—the Fedeal Reserve Board is keeping a close watch.

The board could "freeze" part of these idle bank funds by raising the percentage of "required reserves" (reserves which must be held behind deposits). This action has been under consideration for two months, but will be studied further before any decision is reached.

The week's rise in excess reserves was attributed to a $102,000,000 postholiday drop in money in circulation to $6,371,000,000. There was $649,000,000 more money in the hands of the public, however, than for the same week a year ago.

Monetary gold stock rose $35,000,000 during the week to another all-time peak of $11,306,000,000.

The statement showed the daily average volume of Federal Reserve Bank credit outstanding during the week ended Jan. 13 was $2,486,000,000, an increase of $5,000,000 compared with the preceding week and of $1,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1936.

Farmer Income Near That of Wage Earner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The average net income per farmer in this country was only moderately below the income of urban workers in 1935, according to a study just published by the National Industrial Conference Board.

Farmer income computed on a basis to make it comparable to urban income averaged $1001 per worker in 1935, whereas average full-time wages of fully employed workers in manufacturing industry was $1041.

In arriving at its estimates of farm income, the conference board included the income earned by farmers from work done off the farm. Surveys have shown that farmers in every section of the country derive additional regular income from this type of work. In 1935 such supplemental income probably amounted to well over $1,000,000,000, or nearly $150 for every farmer in the United States, whether engaging in work off the farm or not.

Farmers' income received in kind, or the value of food, fuel and other products produced and consumed on the farm, was revalued at retail prices instead of farm prices. This was done to place the farmer on the same basis as the city worker, who pays the retail prices for these items. Valued at farm prices, gross income in kind in 1935 amounted to $1,026,000,000. Valued at retail prices, it totaled $2,200,000.

Governmental rental and benefit payments, which averaged $82 per farmer in 1935, were also included in the estimate of average net income per farmer.

To Build Largest Welded Ship

PHILADELPHIA—The new tanker to be built for the Atlantic Refining Company in the Chester, Penna., shipyard of the Sun Shipbuilding Company, will be the world's largest welded ship, the company announced. With a dead-weight tonnage of 18,500 tons, the new oil carrier will also be the largest commercial vessel under construction in American shipyards. Turbo-electric engines developing 5000 horsepower will give the vessel a speed of over 13 knots.

Britain Urged To Enlarge Control Over Power Units

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Establishment of an electrical development authority in Britain to guide the rapid progress of the electrical industry, and closer government control on the activities of holding companies, are among proposals put forward by Political and Economic Planning here in a report on the supply of electricity in Great Britain.

The report reveals that the growth of demand for electricity supply in Britain since 1929 has been greater than the growth in other industrial countries of the world, with the exception of Soviet Russia.

Proposals Extensive

The full proposals of the report cover five main lines of development, the appointment of a Committee of Investigation to examine the relative efficiency of supply undertakings, the establishment of an Electrical Development Authority, increased powers for the Electricity Commission, simplification of existing legislation, and removal of restrictions and anomalies.

It is suggested that the Committee of Investigation should determine conditions, administrative and technical, governing efficient distribution of supply, find out to what extent existing distribution areas should be reorganized, and to decide whether there is a case for standardization of systems in areas where non-standard supplies are now given.

The Development Authority put forward by the P. E. P. report is designed to undertake development and research, transfer of purchase rights, central testing, publicity, statistics and design.

It is suggested that the Authority should have the power to finance experiments in the application of electricity to farming, and to new industrial and home uses. It would also endow scholarships in educational institutions for would-be electrical tycoons.

Power to Finance

With regard to development the Authority should have the power, the report declares, to finance the extension of electricity supply to outlying areas and to spend money on the building of new water-power schemes where a public supply of electricity is involved.

To ensure a high standard of design in power houses, generating plants, offices and showrooms, it is suggested that the Authority should have powers of approval of designs.

One of the major reforms put forward in the report with regard to removal of restrictions and anomalies is concerned with closer control of holding companies. The holding company is a financial amalgamation, dependent for its success, the report states, on its ability to achieve economies greater than the extra charges represented by its financial structure.

"As American experience has shown," the report adds, "the holding company system lends itself to capital inflation, over-valuation of assets, instability of administration and high prices for service."

Should Reveal Details

The report urges that there should be compulsory publication of details regarding the financial operations of holding companies, 12 of which control 127 supply companies in Britain. It also maintains that accounts of holding companies should be audited by auditors appointed by the Electricity Commission, issue of capital by holding companies without the specific approval of the Commission should be prohibited, and operating companies controlled by a holding company should provide separate financial statements subject to examination by government auditors.

Another anomaly which the report aims at quashing is that some local authorities have the power to prevent tenants of its dwellings from obtaining a supply of electricity if they so desire.

The report shows that taking the output for the year 1929 as 100, the index for Great Britain for 1935 is 170.7, exceeded only by Soviet Russia, 359.0, and equaled by Denmark. Next in order come Japan, 155.5, Czechoslovakia, 143.4, Spain, 141.0, Holland, 136.9, and Canada, 130.8.

In units generated the United States of America show the largest output for 1935 with 99,236,000,000 units. Canada with 23,548,000,000, Russia with 23,000,000,000, Germany with 19,118,000,000, and Britain with 17,565,000,000 follow.

Lima Bean Prices, Output Mount Sharply in Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA ANA, Calif.—Buyers of beans like their purchases to come in small transparent bags, or with cellophane windows, and will actually buy more beans when they are packaged that way.

So says R. L. Churchill, general manager of the California Bean Growers Association, who stated at the annual meeting of the association that the price has moved up from $5.50 at the opening of the season to $7.25 for baby limas.

Close of harvest found 1,050,000 one-hundred-pound bags of limas against 950,000 in 1935. Baby lima production jumped from 550,000 bags to 750,000 this year.

Hudson Shipments Increase

DETROIT—Shipments of Hudson and Terraplane cars in the calendar year, 1936, totaling 123,266 cars, were the largest for any year since 1929 and 22 per cent above total shipments of 101,080 cars in 1935, according to W. R. Tracy, vice-president in charge of sales for the Hudson Motor Car Company.

December 29, 1936

ARLINGTON MILLS

DIVIDEND NO. 140

A dividend of fifty cents per share has been declared payable on Friday, January 15, 1937, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 4, 1937, payable by The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.

ALBERT H. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer.

Piano Business Is Highest in History

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Jan. 15

Piano business during 1936 was the best in the modern history of the industry, L. P. Bull, president of the National Piano Manufacturers Association, told directors.

For the fifth consecutive year, production showed a large increase, he said, reaching a peak of 90,358 units, or 38.83 per cent greater than the 1935 volume. Inability to produce more pianos held the total under 100,000, Mr. Bull said.

The industry ended 1936 with the largest backlog of unfilled orders ever reported.

The 40 plants now in operation compare with more than 200 plants operating during the peak years of piano production, he said.

Government Plans To Spread Maturity Payments on Debt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Secretary Morgenthau has just announced that approximately 60 per cent of the Federal public debt of more than $34,000,000,000 is in long term bonds, the first block of which are callable in 1940.

The maturity date for this block of bonds is 1943 and amounts to $352,993,950. The first maturing bonds fall due in 1941 in the amount of $834,463,200.

The debt has been arranged so that the maturities were approximately the same for each year, Mr. Morgenthau said, thus causing the minimum of disturbance to the market.

"Liquidation of the debt is well in hand," the Secretary declared. "Arrangements have been made so that there are no particularly heavy maturities in any one year."

The public debt Jan. 12 was $34,467,757,275 as compared with $30,533,760,046 over a year ago.

At the end of 1936 when the debt amounted to $34,406,920,961, the total in bonds was $20,576,338,217. Notes $10,804,410,050, and bills $2,202,929,000. The interest bearing debt at that time was $33,700,260,267.

The various bond issues mature until 1960. Since Mr. Morgenthau took office, over $8,000,000,000 in bonds have been refunded at rates lower than those retired.

Utility to Register Under Holding Act

WASHINGTON (AP) — Another holding company has capitulated and told the Securities Commission it would register under the Holding Company Act.

This act provides for regulation of utility holding companies. Registration is required as the first step toward regulation.

The company which gave notice of registration is the American Utilities Service Corporation of Savannah, Ill., with assets of about $15,000,000 and subsidiaries in 18 states. Previously it had obtained an injuncti n preventing the Commission from enforcing the act against it.

Perry Crawford, president, in filing the notification, told the commission registration was "essential" in connection with proposed changes in his company's capitalization. Under the act, an unregistered holding company cannot sell securities ininterstate commerce.

Retail Food Costs Increase 0.5 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—There was a net increase of 0.5 per cent in the retail cost of food between Nov. 17 and Dec. 15, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The advance was largely due to an increase of 4.2 per cent for fruits and vegetables. Cereals and bakery products remained unchanged and meats decreased 0.1 per cent.

The food index for Dec. 15 was 82.9 per cent of the 1923-25 average. This is 1.2 per cent above the level of corresponding period for last year, due largely to higher costs for dairy products, eggs, and fruits and vegetables. It is 28.1 per cent above the level of Dec. 15, 1932, when the index was 64.7.

Chase National Announces Promotions of Officers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Chase National Bank has announced the following promotions in its official staff after a meeting of the board of directors:

Eugene R. Black and Joseph B. Ryan, vice presidents; Otto T. Kreuser, second vice president; Alfred W. Barth, Howard W. Courtney, John P. Doran, Harry J. Fitzell and Frank M. Gregory, assistant cashiers.

Farm Purchasing Power Is Highest In Last 13 Years

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—Federal farm experts crawled out from a stack of statistics today and announced that as a whole the nation's farmers showed financial gains in 1936.

Net income of farmers after deducting $4,230,000,000 for wages, interest, taxes, rent, supplies and other production costs was placed at $5,300,000,000.

The experts said this was 17 per cent larger than in 1935, and only 7 per cent less than the comparable 1929 income of $5,669,000,000.

Cotton a Bright Spot

They said the severe drought had damaged the corn and wheat belt incomes, but cotton was a bright spot in the tabulations, with both a larger crop and higher prices. The "white gold" netted growers $955,000,000, compared with $737,000,000 in 1935.

Even the wheat crop, with a short spring wheat yield, showed a gain. The farm value was estimated at $624,000,000, more than $100,000,000 above the 1935 crop.

The short crop of potatoes showed a wider increase. It was valued at $367,000,000, against $231,000,000 the previous year.

The experts cited these estimates of gross farm income and income from actual cash sales for the last two years and the depression loss of 1932:

	1936	1935	1932
Gross farm income—	$9,530,000,000	$8,508,000,000	$5,337,000,000
Cash farm sales—	$8,100,000,000	$7,201,000,000	$4,277,000,000

Highest in 13 Years

They said these advances, however, did not tell the whole story. While income went up 12 per cent, expenses increased only 6 per cent, they said, so that the "pay realized by the farmer for his work and capital in 1936 had a purchasing power apparently the highest in any of the last 13 years for which these income estimates are available."

The total volume of all farm products for 1936 was 3 per cent larger than in 1935. Although crop volume was smaller, larger marketings of livestock products offset this.

The experts said about 315,000,000 acres of general crops were harvested. This was about 10 per cent less than any of the previous dozen years, except 1934, which also was a drought season.

Farmers abandoned about 32,000,000 acres plowed and seeded to grains last spring, in addition to 12,000,000 acres of winter wheat and a large acreage of hay.

Brokers' Loans Off In Week $21,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Loans on securities to brokers and dealers, held by weekly reporting member banks in New York City, were reported by the Federal Reserve Board to have totaled $1,021,000,000 for the week ending yesterday, a decrease of $21,000,000 for the week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $971,000,000.

Distribution for the week, with comparisons for the previous week, were:

	This week	Prev. week
In New York city	$946,000,000	$966,000,000
Outside N. Y. city	$75,000,000	$76,000,000

—$10.00—

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College Hockey Over Week End—Red Sox President Satisfied With Team Manager

Princeton Six Out to Stop Harvard's Winning Streak

Harvard seeks its third straight Triple-I league victory tomorrow night when the Crimson skaters play host to Princeton at the Boston Garden as the feature game of a doubleheader; the Boston Olympics facing the New York Rovers in the other half. Coach Joe Stubbs' boys have victories over Toronto, 5-4, and Dartmouth, 2-0.

The new Canadian-American college circuits has four games scheduled between now and Saturday night. Montreal and Queen's open the switch tonight with the Montreal six visiting Queen's followed Saturday night with Dartmouth meeting Yale, Montreal at Toronto and the Crimson-Tiger affair here in Boston.

Harvard is naturally the favorite over Princeton. The New Jersey six has not won a league game to date having lost to Toronto, 10-0, Queen's, 6-1, Montreal, 2-1, and McGill, 12-1. According to Coach Ace Bailey of the University of Toronto the Tigers will give the American teams plenty of trouble. Princeton played all of the Canadian teams early in the season, and could hardly be expected to be at its peak. However, Coach Dick Vaughn has his team primed for tomorrow night's game and the Tiger should give its best account to date.

A year ago Princeton and Harvard were forced to go to a playoff game to decide the series. The first game was won by Princeton 4-3 in the Hobey Baker Rink at Princeton. Harvard won the second game played at Boston, 3-2 and the third game also played at Boston by a score of 3-2.

The Tiger has a strong first line with Capt. John Bissell at center, Peter Cook at right wing, and Wilkes Covey at left wing. This line played as a unit a year ago. William Barrett is a veteran at right defense and Robert Burker, his substitute a year ago, is now pairing with him at left defense. Clifford Baker is a newcomer in the Princeton goal. Oliver Stonington is a veteran, playing center this year along with Schuyler Woodhull at left wing. Rowley Miller is a very promising sophomore at right wing. These three comprise Princeton's second line. The alternate defense is William Craig and Harrison Fraker.

If Harvard defeats Princeton it will go into a first-place tie with McGill. The Montreal Redmen are idle this week end and do not have a league game schedule until they meet Queens on Jan. 23. And if Toronto is victorious over Montreal they also will share first place honors with Harvard and McGill.

Queens plays its second and third league games tonight and tomorrow night. They defeated Princeton earlier in the season. Of course, if they can chalk up two successive victories they will move into a first-place position.

If Dartmouth plays the brand of hockey it displayed against Harvard last week the Big Green should have little difficulty in pinning defeat on an unusually weak Yale six. In any event both teams will be seeking their first league triumph of the season.

Unbeaten Columbia Court Team Faces Yale at New Haven

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—Although the completion of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League setup has been changed considerably by Princeton's triumph over Cornell, the race for the lead goes on tonight without alteration as Columbia's defending champions tackle Yale at New Haven.

So far, Columbia and Pennsylvania are the only undefeated teams in the circuit, with the Quakers one victory in front. Tonight's game, however, gives the Lions a chance to catch up. Yale lost its first league start to Penn, 36-29.

Princeton's 31-27 victory last night was largely a one-man affair, but it made the Tigers look like possible contenders instead of the pushovers they appeared to be in their games with Harvard and Columbia. Trailing a favored Cornell team 16-19 at half time, Princeton cut its deficit to a single point, then shook Johnny Vruwink, star forward, loose for a scoring spree. He made nine consecutive points while Cornell got only four one-pointers during the last 15 minutes. In all Vruwink netted 17 points.

Following tonight's Columbia-Yale game, Penn plays Dartmouth at Hanover and Harvard meets Cornell at Ithaca Saturday. The Crimson takes on Syracuse tonight in a non-league encounter.

Eastern Intercollegfate Conference teams don't resume their program until tomorrow night, when Carnegie plays West Virginia at Morgantown. The game offers the Mountaineers a chance to tie Pitt for the lead if they can get past the 1935-36 champions.

A doubleheader at Madison Square Garden tonight carries a strong intersectional angle as North Carolina meets New York University and Long Island U. tangles with Washington and Lee. Although southern teams in general have fared poorly against eastern rivals so far, the visitors are given at least an even chance. The east chalked up two more decisions last night when Duquesne whipped North Carolina State 53-33 and George Washington walloped Wake Forest 55-33.

Rivals in Separate Races Tomorrow

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP) — Glenn Cunningham and Gene Venzke, perennial board-track rivals will met in previous years only in the big indoor meets, will clash in one of the lesser fixtures tomorrow but only the stop watch will decide the winner.

The famous Kansan, now a graduate student at New York University, and his Pennsylvania rival both are entered to run 1000 yards in the 69th Regiment Meet. Lou Burns, the Manhattan College ace who made a race for them in the Columbus Council meet last week, also is entered but won't try conclusions with either Venzke or Cunningham.

The three stars have been placed in separate races of the 1000, which has been divided into three sections because of the large field. Each will start from scratch, giving handicaps to 20 or more rivals.

Corner Shots

Three Boston squash racquets players have been selected to play on the United States team against Canada in the Lapham trophy matches in Montreal tomorrow. They are J. Lindsay Ware, Bay State champion; John G. Cornish, recent winner of the Middlesex Bowl, and A. M. Sonnabend.

The Massachusetts doubles champions, Cornish and Sonnabend, will take part in the Canadian doubles championship, which begins tomorrow and continues through Sunday.

♦ ♦ ♦

John L. (Jack) Summers of Boston drew a first-round bye in the national professional squash tournament, now being played in Pittsburgh. Summers was champion in 1934. D. D.

Coach Hal Ulen Welcomes Tests In Harvard Pool

Another potentially strong Harvard swimming team will face its first serious competition of the season on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock in the swimming pool of the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building. At that time the strong Providence Boys' Club team, which this year has won three meets and in its last start defeated Bowdoin 47-30, will meet the Crimson.

Coach Harold Ulen of Harvard is looking forward with interest to the various tests which Providence will offer the Harvard swimmers, notably the competition that Matthew Soltysiak will give Arthur Jameson of Harvard in the breaststroke and Harold Stanhope of Providence will give Graham Cummin of Harvard in the backstroke.

Close Meet Last Year

Providence a year ago gave Harvard one of the closest meets the Crimson has ever had in its own pool. Harvard won 36-35, but it took the great relay last leg by Harvard's ace swimmer, Charlie Hutter, to pull out the victory. Providence has lost Johnny Higgins and Mat Chrostowski, but has retained sufficient strength to give Harvard another close fight.

Winners of the 1936 meet, who will compete tomorrow, are Matthew Soltysiak of Providence in the 220-yard freestyle, Harold Stanhope of Providence in the backstroke, and Charles Hutter of Haryard in the 50 and 100-yard freestyle swims. Hutter is swimming very well, and it is Ulen's plan to use the Olympic team swimmer in both the 50 and 220-yard events tomorrow. Hutter holds the Harvard record in both these events, and, while he is not expected to beat 23 1-5 seconds, his own record in the 50, there is excellent prospects that he will have sufficient competition from Soltysiak and Stanhope to break his Harvard furlong record of 2m. 13 4-5s. Hutter made that record a year ago and equalled it last Saturday when Harvard swam against Greenwood Memorial Club.

Aside from Hutter's events, the outstanding competition should come in the breaststroke and backstroke swims. Harold Stanhope beat Graham Cummin, the Harvard star backstroker, a year ago, swimming in 1m. 40s. He has bettered that time this year, but Cummin has improved tremendously in the last year, and should swim around 1m. 38s. tomorrow against his Harvard record of 1m. 37 3-5s.

Well Matched

Jameson and Soltysiak are well matched in the breaststroke. Another outstanding event should be the 300-yard medley relay in which Providence has a strong trio, Harold Stanhope swimming the backstroke, Matthew Soltysiak the breaststroke, and Witold Babula the freestyle. Harvard probably will swim Cummin in the backstroke, Jameson in the breaststroke, and Hutter in the freestyle if the meet should depend upon this final event.

The 300-yard medley relay is a new event for Eastern Itercollegiate dual programs, though it has been swum in the national collegiate championship meets. The dive and six swims will be scored in the regular manner of five, three and one. The 400-yard relay will have a value of seven points, and the medley relay of five points.

Cardinal Farm at Portsmouth

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, Jan. 15 (AP) —Branch Rickey, vice-president and general manager of the St. Louis Cardinals and their vast baseball ivory farm system, sent word here yesterday that the Cardinal's Mid-Atlantic League farm would be transferred from Huntington, W. Va., to Portsmouth.

Penn Elects McNamara

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15 (AP)—Robert H. McNamara '38 of Brooklyn, N. Y., was elected captain of the 1937 University of Pennsylvania football team last night.

Stands Behind Joe Cronin

Tom Yawkey

Red Sox President and Owner, Who Voiced Himself as Being 100 Per Cent for His Young Field Manager and Heartily Confident That Joe Will Eventually Bring an American League Pennant to Boston

Yanks Not Certain Repeaters Believes Red Sox President

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Thomas Austin Yawkey, looking hale and hardy after many hours out-of-doors in various sections of the country, lingered around Fenway Park long enough yesterday to assure Boston's baseball-writing fraternity that he has lost none of his enthusiasm for our good old national pastime. The young Red Sox president-owner had an answer for every question fired in his direction by the local scribes—questions that mostly concerned 1937 Red Sox plans.

But long before the Fenway luncheon, given in honor of Manager Joe Cronin's return to this city, got under way, Yawkey sat leisurely in a big chair in his private office and discussed his club's most dangerous rival this coming season—the world champion New York Yankees.

Does Not Agree

"I, for one, do not agree with these smart fellows who claim the Yankees are a cinch to repeat in the American League this year," began the popular executive, as he fingered a glossy new baseball. "No club can be a sure-fire repeater because it walked away with the race the previous year. Of course, any team that can outdistance its closest rival by 19 games and smash the slugging records the 1936 Yanks did certainly is the team to beat, but when you sit down and say they're a cinch to win—well, that's a different story.

"One reason for the great popularity of baseball," continued Yawkey, "is the uncertainty of the sport. Spurts and slumps are so frequent in the major leagues that even the greatest champions have fallen before ambitious youngsters.

"Then there is the most important element—the ever-present possibility of injuries. If, during the early stages of the 1937 race, the Yankees should lose the services of one or two 'key' players, there is no telling where they would finish. Last season five men batted in more than 100 runs, which, you must admit, is a very unusual feat. Is it reasonable to expect that these remarkable batting accomplishments will come two years in succession?

Consider Detroit

"Consider, for instance, the Detroit club of 1936. They started the season with rosy prospects. They had won pennants in 1934 and 1935, and a world championship the second year. It looked like three straight for Mickey Cochrane's gang.

"Then what happened? Cochrane lost Greenberg, the league's most valuable player in '35. Pitcher Alvin Crowder ran into a slump. And then Mickey himself had to leave the team for several weeks.

"Look at the 1935 Red Sox. They had no business finishing sixth, although I admit they deserved to finish there the way they played on numerous occasions. But that club should have climbed into the first division, and would have if it hadn't lost Marcum and been handicapped by other injuries.

"There has been much talk about the possibilities of trading, but the Red Sox are not anxious to trade. I'm satisfied that with the present squad we're strong enough to give the league a battle. We tried to make deals at the annual big league meetings in New York. In fact, we made overtures to several clubs, any one of which may be accepted at most any time. But we aren't sitting up nights trying to make transactions. We don't need to.

Satisfied With Cronin

"And as for Joe Cronin," added Yawkey, "I want to say that I am perfectly satisfied with the way he has handled the Red Sox in the past and am convinced that he will eventually bring that coveted pennant to Boston. Joe's a great fellow, and I'm for him 100 per cent!"

Cronin is in excellent shape. The mishaps that hindered his play last season have completely disappeared. He is going to training camp open-minded. Joe Cronin will be battling for a regular infield job on equal footing with Pinky Higgins, Bobby Doerr, Johnny Kroner and Oscar Melillo. And whatever combination works best together, that's the combination that will represnt the 1937 Red Sox.

Cronin told the inquiring scribes that only four positions are definitely settled—Rick Ferrell behind the plate, Jimmy Foxx on first base, Eric McNair at shortstop and Doc Cramer in center field. The remaining berths are wide open, and under no conditions will they be finally decided until spring training.

Vines Meets Perry At Garden Monday

Fred Perry, newest addition to the professional tennis ranks, and Ellsworth Vines, world professional champion, will appear at the Boston Garden Monday evening in another leg of their coast-to-coast tour. This is Perry's first visit to Boston as a professional.

Also on the tour are Bruce Barnes and George Lott, who will play singles, as will Perry and Vines, and then they will team up for doubles.

Vines, who has fully recovered, attributes the fact that he has lost three matches to Perry to his weakened condition. This may be, but the way the Englishman has covered the court in his last two matches in Cleveland and Chicago indicates that Vines will have to travel some to beat him.

Hockey Notes

According to the Bruins' publicity, a side show is being billed for the game with Toronto next Tuesday at the Boston Garden. Conny Smythe, states the official document from the Bruins, will sit on the Leafs' bench, arrayed in full dress evening clothes.

♦ ♦ ♦

If this act is put on, it will constitute one of the silliest things ever done to attract attendance to a hockey game.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Garden is installing a green light alongside the present red one behind each goal. The green lights will go on automatically at the end of each period, and are expected to eliminate any dispute about goals being scored after the bell rings.

♦ ♦ ♦

Changes have been made in the playoff system. In the future, second-place and third-place teams will battle in a two-our-of-three series instead of home-and-home, total-goal affair.

♦ ♦ ♦

The penalty for playing after a stick has been broken or lost has been changed from a two-minute banishment to a faceoff.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Bruins held another workout at the Boston Arena this noon, and will wind up their workouts tomorrow for the game with Amerks in New York Sunday. W. M.

Hub Events

Tonight

Eastern Massachusetts Schoolboy Hockey League games at Arena, 7.

Tomorrow

Amateur Hockey—Harvard vs. Princeton, Olympics vs. N. Y. Rovers, Garden.

Schoolboy Hockey—Bay State League, Arena, 1 p. m. Games also at Boston Garden in the afternoon. Commercial League games at Arena, 7.

Swimming — Harvard vs. Providence Boys' Club at Harvard, 8.

Coming

Pro Tennis—Perry vs. Vines at Boston Garden, 8:30, Jan. 18.

Pro Hockey—Toronto vs. Bruins, Garden, 8:30, Jan. 19.

College Hockey—B. U. vs. Brown, Arena, Jan. 19.

Track — Twenty-first Annual Indoor Games at the Boston Y. M. C. A., Jan. 23.

College Swimming Results

Bowdoin 39, Boston 38.

Villanova 59, St. Joseph's 24.

College Hockey Result

Northeastern 4, Mass. State 2.

Eastern Amateur Hockey

Pittsburgh 4, Baltimore 3.

College Wrestling Result

Iowa State 18½, Iowa S. T. 15½.

Wings Increase Lead In Division To Four Points

National Hockey League
American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	14	4	7	63	53	32
Rangers	12	4	8	63	47	28
Boston	11	3	9	58	56	25
Chicago	6	6	12	35	48	18

Canadian Division

Canadiens	14	2	9	69	58	30
Montreal	10	6	10	58	58	26
Toronto	8	2	13	50	55	18
Americans	7	3	15	52	73	17

Results Jan. 14

Montreal 7, Chicago 3.
Detroit 2, Rangers 0.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP) — The Detroit Red Wings, champions of the hockey world until someone proves otherwise, look as if they might be able to keep that title for some time.

The Red Wings haven't been getting much credit this season for the Stanley Cup victory last spring or the fine performances that have followed. Lacking color, relying on team play rather than individual stardom, and hiding their shining lights under head guards that make identification difficult, they haven't blossomed out as crowd-pleasers.

The Wings hold the lead in the league's American division, however, as well as a virtual monopoly on scoring honors. And they strengthened their grasp on both last night by whitewashing their closest rivals, the New York Yankees, 2 to 0. It was only the third time this season the Rangers had been blanked and the second time by Detroit.

A remarkable backhand shot by the league-leading scorer, Larry Aurie, was enough to settle the argument in the first period, but Wally Kilrea doubled it in the third as a sturdy defense and goaler Norm Smith kept the Blue Shirts under control.

That victory put the Red Wings four points ahead in the American group. At the same time Montreal's Maroons cut the lead of their local rivals, the Canadiens, to the same figure in the international section. Roiled by their blanking at the hands of the cellar-dwelling New York Americans Tuesday, the Maroons cut loose and buried the Chicago Blackhawks under a 7-3 score.

Montreal hopped into a 3-1 lead in the first frame and made it 7-1 early in the third before easing up on the attack. Eleven Montreal players broke into the point getting with Dave Trottier and Chicago's Wildor Larochelle the only two-goal men in a game which set a new high total score mark for the season.

N. E. College Notes

Applications for Al McCoy's coaching job at Northeastern are coming in thick and fast, according to the Huskies' athletic director, Edward S. Parsons. The majority of these are from high school, preparatory school and assistant college coaches who wish to better themselves, Mr. Parsons revealed.

♦ ♦ ♦

Applications have been received from points as distant as New York, Maryland and Virginia. Mr. Parsons said that no definite decision will be made for several weeks, and further went on to say that as far as a football coach was concerned, he didn't believe Northeastern would have any difficulty in securing a good one.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Northeastern hockey team measured Massachusetts State last night at the Boston Arena, 4-2. Capt. Johnny Bialek led the Huskies' attack by scoring two goals and assisting in another. The State coach did something unusual in the last few minutes of play by taking Capt. Al Ingalls out of the goal and putting on six skaters in an attempt to at least tie up the game, but Karol Krystan, with his fine goal tending, thwarted the Staters' desperate attempts.

♦ ♦ ♦

Five Brown teams will be in action tomorrow against teams from neighboring Connecticut. Three will be up against Yale combinations and two will invade Storrs to meet Connecticut State College. The varsity and freshmen wrestling teams meet Yale at Providence and the varsity swimming team travels to New Haven. The varsity and freshman basketball teams engage Connecticut State at Storrs Saturday night.

Parting Salute

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 15 (AP)—Youthful Patty Berg of Minneapolis, member of the Curtis Cup team, and more than a dozen of her compatriots yesterday fired a parting salute to the testing Hill course of the Augusta Country Club before beginning play today in the 54-hole titleholder's medal play golf tournament.

Besides Miss Berg, several state champions will make a bid for the championship which will be decided in the 18-hole finals Sunday.

Olympic Squad Now Intact; Team Primed for Busy Season

With the return of Jim Roberts and Jerry O'Neill to the Boston line-up for their game with the powerful New York Rovers in the Boston Garden doubleheater tomorrow night, Coach Eddie Jeremiah will have his club practically at full strength. Charlie Letourneau, third-string center, is out for at least a week with an injury.

As far as Coach Jeremiah could ascertain today there will be no new players added to the squad. "Our squad is intact for the balance of the season," he said.

The veteran Junie Stubbs, former Harvard hockey star, will be paired on the defense with Roberts, Crimson stalwart of last season's hockey team. Roberts has been handicapped with an injury, but is completely recovered and expected to bolster the Olympics' defense.

Ulman, Alternate

For alternate defensemen Jeremiah will use Johnny Ulman, former B. U. hockey star and all-round athlete, and Art Smith. Smith learned his hockey on ponds around Boston. He went to Europe some time ago with a team sponsored by Walter Brown. Guarding the local club's nets will be the dependable Tom Moone. He played on the U. S. Olympic team last year in Europe.

On the first line Paul Guibord and Jack Harris will be centered by Frankie Spain. Both Guibord and Spain are ex-Dartmouth hockey stars, the former captaining the Big Green six last season, and Spain, although elected captain several years back, forfeited the active honor by not returning to college. Harris hails from Melrose where he played considerable hockey with local clubs. He also went to Europe with a Brown group.

Jeremiah's second line is almost as fast and capable as the first with Al Dewey, formerly of Harvard, on the left wing, Fred McDonnell of Melrose at center, and O'Neill on the opposite flank.

Third Line

Johnny Lax, B. U. star, centers the third line with another Terrier alumnus—Paul Rowe—at left wing. Junie Allen, Dartmouth star of several years back, fills out the combination.

Coach Jeremiah promises local fans that the Olympics will be in better shape than they were in losing to Toronto last Saturday night. He explained that the team had had only one 30-minute workout the week of that game, but this week the club has been able to put in three hard sessions.

The Olympic Club players were disappointed with their showing against Toronto and will be out to measure the highly touted Rovers. Considerable interest has been expressed in this game and the management is looking for a large turnout.

Jeremiah said that his club is going out after real competition in order to give the fans high-grade hockey. "Last week's turnout of 10,000 fans proves what good hockey will do," he pointed out. "I think these doubleheaders including our leading colleges are naturals."

Jeremiah said that Manager Brown had received a letter from the Pittsburgh Yellow Jackets asking for a game, and that if the two clubs could come to a satisfactory agreement it would be scheduled in the near future.

It looks like better days for amateur hockey in Boston.

Harvard Wrestlers Meet Springfield

Harvard's varsity wrestling team, unbeaten this season and having run up 62 points to opponents 0, will meet a strong Springfield College team at the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building at 3 o'clock tomorrow.

Featuring the match should be the bout in the heavyweight class between Bill Glendinning of Harvard and Sven Rosengren of Springfield. Glendinning has been unbeaten in varsity dual competition and a year ago was unable to pin Rosengren in the Harvard-Springfield match. Glendinning did win the decision but he had one of the toughest bouts that he has ever had as an intercollegiate wrestler and he has been working at top speed this week to get ready for the powerful Springfield team.

The outstanding Springfield wrestler aside from Rosengren is William Belanich who a year ago beat Harvard's captain Howland Stoddard by a decision. Belanich tomorrow will wrestle Dick Lindenfelser who has won both his matches this year with ease. Lindenfelser did not make his freshman team or the varsity in his sophomore year but he has come very fast and Coach Pat Johnson feels that Belanich's only advantage will be his greater experience.

Springfield vs. St. Anselm's

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 15 (AP) —H. S. Degroat, faculty manager, announced yesterday that Springfield College's varsity football team will entertain St. Anselm's of Manchester, N. H., here on Nov. 20. It will be the last game for Springfield which bowed to the Anselmians last autumn. East Stroudsburg, Rutgers, Baldwin-Wallace and New Hampshire are other home games on the 1937 card which will find Springfield playing Harvard, Dartmouth, Providence and Northeastern away.

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SEE MR. BRIGGS Tro. 9460
1230 Massachusetts Avenue Harvard Sq.

M. W. Francis & Son
REALTORS
Complete
Insurance Service
Massachusetts 1908 Avenue
North Cambridge Tel. KIR 4477-4478

CONCORD

FUEL OIL and GASOLINE
Promptly Delivered
Concord Oil Co.
INCORPORATED
CONCORD Tel. 800

SHOES
KALISTENIKS—ENNA JETTICK
TOMBOY—TRIANGLE AND
BROCKTON CO-OPERATIVE
J. P. NOURSE, INC.
MAIN STREET CONCORD 371-W

DEDHAM

The Fisher-Churchill Co.
Established in 1854
Providence Pike, Dedham, Mass.
Authorized Dealers in
Florence Burners and Heaters
Kelco Power Burners
New England Coke
Cleercoal
Fuel—OIL—Range
Phones Ded. 0051—0052

ROSEN'S
Driver Power Woodworking Tools
Keys Duplicated
Sanding Machines, Floor Polishes and Wallpaper Removing Machines For Rent.
ROSEN'S
32 Milton St., E. Dedham Tel. Ded. 2080
ROSEN'S

The Harper Method Shop
The Shop of Personal Attention
You are assured of comfort while enjoying all branches of beauty culture.
Scientific Care of the Hair.
EUGENE
Permanent Waving
ELSIE DUNTON
905 Great Plain Ave. Tel. Need. 0570

FALL RIVER

McWhirr's
Fall River's Largest
Department Store
Established Over Half a Century

FITCHBURG

Spode's Blue Tower
is one of the most popular patterns in the world.
This is an open pattern with us.
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
Jewelers 350 MAIN ST. Stationers

Ford — The New Ford V8 on Display
Authorized Sales and Service
Fitchburg Motor Sales, Inc.
21 WILLOW STREET

Complete Line of
Coats, Suits and Dresses
for Women
A Full Stock of Men's Clothing
BARNEY ROSEN
706 Main Street Tel. 3133

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 Company 1935
THE DEPARTMENT STORE OF THE NORTH SHORE
GLOUCESTER, MASS.

GREENFIELD

INSURANCE
All Kinds
Annuity, Automobile
HENRY D. PACKARD, *Agent*
318 MAIN ST., GREENFIELD, MASS.

HAVERHILL

Individual Family Laundry
General Launderers
50 Middlesex Street, Bradford
Ralph E. Daniels, Prop. Tel. 104

MASSACHUSETTS

HAVERHILL (Continued)

The January Sale
Famous MORSE Quality
SUITS and OVERCOATS
Were $25 and $30 Now
$21.75
Choose Your Way to Pay!
Nichols & Morse Co.

ELLISON
COAL AND GRAIN CO.
14 Middlesex Street, Bradford
CASSIUS P. SMITH, Prop. TEL. 44
NEW ENGLAND COKE
$11.25 per ton

J. K. ATWOOD
146 White Street Phone 2090
Meats Groceries Provisions
Including those GROCERIES NATIONALLY ADVERTISED
Fine Creamery Butter and Fresh Eggs a Specialty
"Under the Red Tile Roof"
CARR & DREWETT
8 KENOZA AVENUE TEL. 5310
Replace Your Worn Tires Now With
NORWALK
SHOCK PAD CORDS

HINGHAM

ANDERSON BROTHERS
This Week's Specials:
Mrs. Hanson's Black Mission Cooking Figs—2-lb. Package—25c
Dromedary Fruit Cake Mix—2 packages 79c
Dorothy Howard's Jams and Jellies—assorted as you wish—(6 oz. jars) Dozen Jars $1.25

HOLBROOK

HOOKER BROS.
ICE CREAM
HOLBROOK, MASS.
Tel. Randolph 470

HOLYOKE

Establish
Sound Banking Relations
Invaluable to a business man in the successful conduct of his business is the confidence of his bank in his integrity gained by sound banking practices.
The Park National Bank
Corner High and Appleton Streets
Member of
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

CHILDS' 47th MIDWINTER FOOTWEAR CLEARANCE
Is in Progress Throughout January
$9.50 and $11.00 Arch Preserver Shoes
$9.50 and $10.50 Matrix Shoes
$9.50 and $10.00 Reformer Shoes
At the One Low Price of $7.95
THOMAS S. CHILDS, INC.
The World's at Your Feet
The moment you slip on Natural Bridge Shoes you want "to go places and do things". Let us show you a pair today.
NAPOLEON BAIL, 168 High St.
Superior Shoe Repairing

LAWRENCE

Selected Group of 94
COATS
Values $16.75 up to $29.75
$11
Coat Shop—Second Floor
Cherry & Webb's

Flowers for all occasions
Swan-Dobson Floral Co.
107 Pleasant Street Member F. T. D. Methuen, Mass. Tel. 23310

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

LEXINGTON

January Specials
Handled Floor Brush, 14 inch, 98c
Chromium Iron Skillet 98c
O'Cedar Polish and 30c can Polishing Wax, both for 25c
Old English Wax, 1 lb. paste or 1 pt. liquid 59c
House Brooms 39c
Kitchen Garbage Can, step on, 89c
Tools, 3 augerbits and 3 screwdrivers, for set $1.49

Herbert M. Lawrence
1777 MASS. AVE. Phone Lex. 0300
Many New and Attractive Models in
BLOUSES
Babies' Knit Jackets, Shawls, and Dresses
THE MODERN SHOP
Alice T. Swett
1800 MASS. AVENUE

Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
SALES — SERVICE
1937 Models for Immediate Delivery
F. K. JOHNSON
39-41 BEDFORD ST. Tel. Lex. 1000

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
Starting Next Monday
Mid-Winter Sale of
Furniture
The Greatest Value of the Year
Easy Terms If Desired

Hot Water Service $2.50 Per month
Lowell Gas Co.

You will find
Beautiful Flowering Plants
at
Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
Phone 4400

January Markdown of
WILBUR COON and ARCH FITTER SHOES
Reg. $7.95—$7.50—$9.50
Sizes 4½ to 9 $6.45
CHERRY & WEBB'S

LYNN

Goddard Bros.
MARKET STREET TEL. BRE. 3737
Wrisley's Tinted BATH SOAP
Regularly at $1.00 a Box
A January Sale Feature at
6 Cakes for 25c
ROGERS'
STOREWIDE
January
CLEARANCE SALES
Now in Progress
T. W. ROGERS CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE UNION STREET

Whyte's
Enterprise Laundry
Cleansing Laundering
83-87 WILLOW STREET - LYNN, MASS

MALDEN

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
E. D. KAULBACK & Son, *Florist*
GEORGE H. PIKE Prop.
160 PLEASANT STREET
Tel. MAL. 0500

CHICK'S
ELM LODGE SERVICE STATION
Pleasant St., Near Highland Ave.
"Thoughtful Care of Your Car Is Our Specialty"
Expert Greasing
Tire Repairing
Tel. MALden 5424
Esso

BARNEY'S
397 Main Street, Everett, Mass.
Meats and Groceries

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
HIGGINS
102 Pleasant St., Malden Tel. 1487

Est. 1833 "Over a Century of Satisfaction"
EYRE & COMPANY, Inc.
Quality Dry Cleansers and Launderers
105 CHARLES ST. Tel. Mal. 0261

ROY'S PLUMBING SHOP
First-Class Work by Skilled Workers
397 Highland Ave.
Office and Shop, Mal. 1883—Res., Mal. 2496
PLUMBING AND HEATING
Stove and Furnace Repairing
We give the same service on small jobs as we do on large ones.

MASSACHUSETTS

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 1197

Sinclair Hardware Co.
HARDWARE—PAINTS—OILS
GIFTS—TOYS—GAMES
Medford Agent for MYSTIC WAX
Phone MYStic 2584 Medford Square

ROCHFORD MOTORS
364 BOSTON AVE.
Jenney Gasoline—Oils
Tire and Battery Service
Accessories—Repairs
TELEPHONE MYSTIC 6300

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Melrose 1097-R 9 to 12 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We Specialize
in All Wool Knitting Yarns
A capable instructress present at Malden store daily, 12 noon to 5:30 p. m.
THE JONES STORES
MALDEN MELROSE

STEARNS & HILL
INC.
505 MAIN STREET
Stationery, Candy, Toilet Goods and Cameras

FEARER BROS.
QUALITY SHOES
RED CROSS—W. L. DOUGLAS
ENNA JETTICK—CHASES
535 Main Street Tel. 2613-W

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.
Groceries, Meats and Fish
Birdseye Frosted Foods
415 Franklin St. Phones 3400-1-2-3

CLEERCOAL
DELCO-HEAT
FUEL OILS
Benson Coal Co.
20 Tremont St. Tel. Mel. 0047-4047

NEEDHAM

Telephone Needham 1205
"THE ATLANTIC STATION"
The Best Lubrication Service in Needham
HIGHLAND AVENUE
NEEDHAM HEIGHTS, MASS.
GASOLINES AND OILS — BATTERIES — LEE TIRES
DONATI and FRISWELL, Props.

FLOWERS for all occasions
Paul E. Richwagon & Son, Inc.
"The Home of Flowers"
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association.
Highland Ave. cor. Rosemary St.
Need. 0652

Needham Sales Inc.
Sales — Ford — Service
23 CHAPEL STREET NEEDHAM, MASS.

Tel. NEE. 0330
RIMMELE'S MARKET
FOOD SPECIALISTS
with prices that appeal
ASK FOR OUR WEEKLY LIST
FUEL OIL — RANGE OIL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
'blue coal'
DRY HARD WOOD
OIL BURNERS
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
Highland Ave. Tel. Need. 0801—1618

NEW BEDFORD

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD
Be an Early Cotton Picker!
Enjoy the first
Cotton Frocks
They're most unusual! . . . They're smartest! . . . They're gayest!
For afternoon, home and Southern wear NOW! For round the clock wear later. Linens, too, in a sparkling new collection.
$3.98 and up
Better Cottons Second Floor

Gulf Hill Dairy
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk Buttermilk Heavy Cream Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
896 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
Luncheon Dinner Afternoon Tea Fancy Pastries Schraft's Candies

W. T. ALINY
WM. D. HOYT
I. P. ARSENAULT
Optometrists
JAMES T. ALMY CO.
230 Union Street
New Bedford, Mass. Phone 2612

J. E. Michaud & Co.
INCORPORATED
Clothiers and Furnishers
240 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

HEATING, SHEET METAL WORK, PLUMBING
R. Ernest Hartley
Registered Master Plumber
Res. Tel. 7934R Shop Tel. 7934-W
Edgewood Lane 206 Acushnet Ave.
So. Dartmouth New Bedford, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD (Continued)

Willey's Inc.
566 PLEASANT STREET
SMART CLOTHES
For Women

NEWBURYPORT

"PAGE" *The Insurance Man*
Every Kind of INSURANCE
REAL ESTATE
RESIDENTIAL and INDUSTRIAL PLANTS and SPACE
21 Pleasant Street Tel. 1636-W

PLUMBING and HEATING SUPPLIES
FLORENCE OIL BURNERS
Authorized Sales and Service
AVEDIS AVEDISIAN
Tel. 1383-W 27 MERRIMAC STREET

NEWTON

MOORE & MOORE, Inc.
HARDWARE KITCHEN GOODS
PAINTS AUTO SUPPLIES
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
SPORTING GOODS RADIOS
Sales and Service
361 CENTRE ST. NEW. NO. 8072

J. DEWEY & CO., Inc.
Fancy Fruits - Vegetables
Choice Meat - Poultry - Fish
287 Washington St., New. N. 7062-7063

NEWTON CENTER

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTONVILLE

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville, West Newton 2511-M

NONANTUM COAL CO.
FUEL OIL
RANGE OIL
COAL COKE WOOD
827 Washington St. N. N. 7560

Paramount Market
319 Walnut St. New. No. 8260-1
Choice Meats and Poultry
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables
Many Nationally Advertised Products

Saunders Shops
334 WALNUT STREET
Ladies' Hosiery, Undergarments, Corsets, Washable Dresses, Silk Dresses, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Gifts, Greeting Cards.
Agents for "Vanity Fair" and "Van Raalte" Hosiery and Undergarments.

William R. Miller
Funeral Service
"Funeral direction marked by completeness, unobtrusive and economical service."
21 CHERRY STREET Waltham 2500

NORWOOD

We Sell and Recommend
NEW ENGLAND COKE
JOHN A.
Whittemore's SONS INC
289 LENOX STREET NORWOOD 0764

January Sale
Glassware, Novelties, etc.
½ Price
10% reduction on all other items except Greeting Cards and Sheet Music.
—the alice shop—
711 Washington St. Nor. 0636

PITTSFIELD

Semi-Annual
Clearance Sale of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes
Now Going On
Walk-Over Shoe Store
190 NORTH STREET

CUTTINGS
Going Out of Business
SALE
Now Going Into the SECOND WEEK
"Many Worth-While Savings"

The Agricultural National Bank of Pittsfield
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Anna Ferguson — Elsie Taft
THE ERNEST BEAUTY SHOPPE
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Haircutting
85 EAST STREET, BUTLER BLOCK
Telephones: Office 2-1151—Res. 2-0030

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

BROOKNERS FUR SHOP
January Clearance Sale
Our entire stock of
FUR COATS
at Savings from 30% to 50%
281 NORTH ST., opp. Y. M. C. A.

It Is Not Too Late to Join Our
1937
Christmas Club
BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
24 NORTH ST. PITTSFIELD

Switch
to
DODGE
And Save Money
SHAPIRO MOTORS
831 North St. F. C. Foster, Manager

E. F. FISH BAKERY
289 NORTH STREET
BAKED BEANS and BROWN BREAD
on Saturday
CINNAMON BUNS
COFFEE RINGS
BREAD and ROLLS

First Showing of New
Spring Blouses
at $1.00
Tailored and fancy designs.
MAIN FLOOR
ENGLAND BROTHERS

PURE BUCKWHEAT HONEY
5 lb. Pail 59c
Kelsey's Great Market
Truly a Great Place to Trade
Pittsfield, Great Barrington, Dalton

THE DOMESTIC SECTION
offers unusual values in
The January Clearance
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

NESBIT'S GARAGE
Official AAA Garage
Introductory offer to Monitor Readers
50c for greasing any car with a change of oil
(Either Mobil or Lubrite)
705 NORTH STREET DIAL 2-1213

WAMSUTTA SUPERCALE
Sheets and Pillow Cases
Reduced during January
BATCHELDERS
83 East St., opp. Court House

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 1588
8:30 A. M.-11 A. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Is Your Wife a Weary Lady?
C. Y. Woodbury
BALLARD OIL BURNERS and AIR CONDITIONING
5-Year Guarantee—24-Hour Service
78 KEMPER ST., QUINCY
PRES. 2783 GRANITE 7534

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
R. E. FOY & SONS, Inc.
The Quincy Family Market
Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

RALPH COAL CO.
33 Weston Ave. Wollaston
President 0839
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
FUEL OILS
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Master Kraft Oil Burners

ERIC A. EKBLOM
Contractor and Builder
Carpentering—Painting—Roofing
2 Euclid Ave., Quincy Gra. 7037

JANUARY MARKDOWN
SALE!
Special sales in every department —steeply marked down.
REMICK'S

UPHOLSTERING
Furniture recovered, repaired, refinished, mattresses, box springs, slip covers, chairs rush seated and recaned. Free estimate.
Peterson-Krishfield Co.
497 BEALE ST., QUINCY GRA. 6612

SHORT DAYS!
Save Drying Troubles
Try our low-priced "Homeway" (all ironed)
OLD COLONY LAUNDRY
PRES. 5000

READING

HOOK *and* COWARD
Gas, Oil and Accessories
Tires, Tubes, Batteries
Tel. 0267 Cor. High and Chute Sts.

Choice Flowers
Fresh From Our Greenhouses
A Complete Flower Service
PHONE READING 1600
The Reading Greenhouses
INCORPORATED
397 South Main St. Reading, Mass.

SEE NEXT PAGE

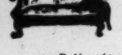
MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE

Parke Snow Inc
Somerville's Department Store
PEQOUT SHEETS
Davis Square, Somerville

FUEL OIL
COAL—COKE
Range and Furnace
BURNERS
507 Mystic Ave. Somerset 1864
BUSSEY FUEL CO.

KARL T. SMALL
Apothecary
Cocomalt
Squibb's Household Products
WORCESTER SALT TOOTH PASTE
Chocolates of Supreme Quality
TEELE SQUARE SOMERSET 2179


S. POSSICK
UPHOLSTERING COMPANY
Fine Workmanship at Moderate Prices
Estimates Cheerfully Given
Mattresses Made Over. One Day Service.
227 ELM ST., Davis Sq. Som. 0746

A. G. MOORE & Co.
Printers
32 Years in Davis Square
Quality and Speed with Moderate Prices
3 and 5 COLLEGE CIRCLE. Som. 2337-M

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
OIL BURNERS
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 Park Street Som. 0319

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Men's, Women's and Children's
Dress and Sport Shoes
For All Occasions
267 Elm Street Davis Square

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817
1 P. M.-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Daily Specials—30 to 50 cents
Complete Dinners—50 to 75 Cents
BURNS RESTAURANT
No Beer—Just Good Food
156-158 BRIDGE STREET
Between Main and Broadway

Kliem's
Beauty Salon
OLGA KLIEM, Prop.
44 VERNON ST. Phone 2-3883

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

TAUNTON

ROYAL
COAL COMPANY
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal
Special agents for Jeddo Highland Coal
Telephone 1300 Taunton, Mass.

A. C. Lewis Company
INCORPORATED
4-6 TRESCOTT STREET
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR DECORATORS
Wall Paper, Paints, Window Shades, Glass.
TELEPHONE 3007

QUALITY FURNITURE
Made to Your Special Order, If You Wish
BOSTOCK FURNITURE Co.
10-12 Trescott Street, Taunton, Mass.
"Your Store"
TELEPHONES 3421—3422

LUX
Always in stock at right prices.
COBB BATES & YERXA CO.
The Complete Food Store.
TAUNTON PHONE 940 MASS.

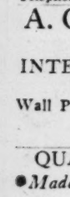
WAKEFIELD

BOWSER & CO.
FOREST MILLS UNDERWEAR
GORDON HOSE for ENTIRE FAMILY
ESMOND 72x84 FANCY BLANKET SPECIAL $3.98

WALTHAM

Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WATERTOWN


Better Milk Proves Itself in Richer, Thicker Cream!
C. L. WOODLAND
47 Waverley Avenue
Tel. MID. 3818

WEYMOUTH

This Year—
Let Us Shoulder Your Washday Burdens
South Weymouth Laundry & Cleansing Co.
WEYMOUTH 2300

MASSACHUSETTS

WEYMOUTH (Continued)

Cobb & Stone Co.
INCORPORATED
HARDWARE—PAINTS
WALLPAPER
Your business is appreciated.
WEY 0038 for Delivery

Quality Merchandise Always
at the
DOROTHY ANN SPECIALTY SHOP
Women's—Children's—Infants' Wear
Washington Square—Weymouth Landing

WINCHESTER

R. Levine Co.
20TH ANNIVERSARY SALE
Suits Made to Measure, $45.00
Imported Materials
Excellent Workmanship
524 Main Street Winchester

Boston Shoe Repairing Co.
Shoes Repaired With Best of Care
Hats Cleaned and Reblocked
570 MAIN STREET, WINCHESTER

WINTHROP

CHAS. R. BENNISON
Funeral Home
170 Winthrop Street, Winthrop, Mass.
OCEAN 0050

B. N. Samuels, Inc.
PHARMACISTS
Have you tried our individual servings of home-made ice cream made particularly for banquets and parties?
46 WOODSIDE AVENUE OCEAN 0860

WORCESTER

Fifteen Services . . .
Priced to reach every Family Budget
H. P. and G. R. Hovey Props.
Tel. 5-3161

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions. 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week. 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster London, S. W. 1 Tel. Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

ARTIST desires contact with agents or shops to take unique hand-made parchment greeting cards, motives, etc. Box W-611, BCM/CSM, London.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ. BAYSWATER, W. 2 Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 45/- Resident proprietors

BUSINESS SERVICE

PARKSTONE, Dorset—Insurances effected, tariff, non-tariff, Lloyds. Competitive rates and bonuses, motor, fire, etc. WILLIAMS & YEOMAN, Insurance Consultants, 28, Glyn Road, Telephone 1761.

FLATS TO LET

BOURNEMOUTH—Ash & Company, Estate Agents, Grand Cinema Buildings, Bournemouth West, will help you to meet your need.

HAIR DRESSERS

EILEEN'S SALOON, 20, Clarence Square, Brighton. Tel. 5577. System Genaurca & Nintonia, £1. Shampoo and Set, 2/6. Manicure, 1/6. etc.

HOUSES FOR SALE

OLD WORLD cottage, full of old oak; garden with fruit trees, ½ acre; freehold, £650; an Oast attached, with ½ acre; would make magnificent residence, £350; grand views over Sussex and Kent. BOWERMAN, Sempstead, Ewhurst, Hawkhurst.

PINNER, MIDDX.—Freehold, semi-detached, 3 bedrooms, 2 reception, garage space; £850. 29, Hill Road, Pinner 2112.

OPTICIANS

MR. N. BRYAN-JONES, F.B.O.A., F.I.O., consulting optician, may be consulted by appointment at Bognor Regis, Worthing and London; enquiries are invited at Liverpool Chambers, Liverpool Gardens, Worthing Telephone 2630

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

ATTRACTIVE old Sussex farm house, warm, sunny, modern conveniences, excellent catering; 2½ gns weekly inclusive. BOWERMAN, Sempstead, Ewhurst, Hawkhurst.

WORTHING, 4 Church Walk, permanent or holiday guests received, Christian Scientists preferred; close sea, gardens, buses, shops; liberal table from 2 gns MRS CHAMPION

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home; best residential part; moderate terms. 10, Cowper Road.

POST VACANT

KENT, Chislehurst—Capable working housekeeper or cook general, also house parlourmaid; good home; suitable for two friends or mother and daughter able to run house for business people. Box W-607, BCM/CSM, London.

SOUTHSEA—Nursemaid, 2 children, one at day school; happy home; Christian Scientist preferred. Box W-609, BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED

CHAUFFEUR with Rolls experience seeks situation; married, no family; age 33; would consider other suitable settled employment; Christian Scientists preferred. Box W-506, BCM/CSM, London.

ENGINEER, mechanical and electrical, wide experience as manager and engineer, desires trustworthy position, prepared to consider any business, excellent credentials. Box W-595, BCM/CSM, London.

LADY requires post as companion with light duties, where maid kept; loving service offered. Box W-517, BCM/CSM, London.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

PARKSTONE, DORSET—Coaching or general education; surrounding districts visited. O. E. WATSON, 9, A. Ozon, "Restneath," Glen Rd Tel 1184.

WANTED—FURNISHED

LONDON, ENGLAND—Family from America looking for country estate, completely furnished, for summer rental, domestic help included; one-half hour from London, near country club. Communicate by mail with ROYSTON LEE, Spencer Road, Bournemouth.

England

DEVONSHIRE

PAIGNTON

THE PERFECT SUGAR SPRAY

A slight pressure on Knob releases the sugar. Silver plated, beautifully finished, 10/6.
Mortimer Ricks
PAIGNTON

G. A. NORTON
Foot Comfort Specialists
23 Palace Avenue Phone 5686

ELLIS & SON
Ironmongers—Plumbers
Gas Fitters
4 Palace Avenue Tel. 5424

PLYMOUTH

COME TO
Popham's
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Bedford Street 'Phone 2303 Plymouth

TEIGNMOUTH

BONNER'S CAFE
(Thomas & Son)
BAKERS
CONFECTIONERS
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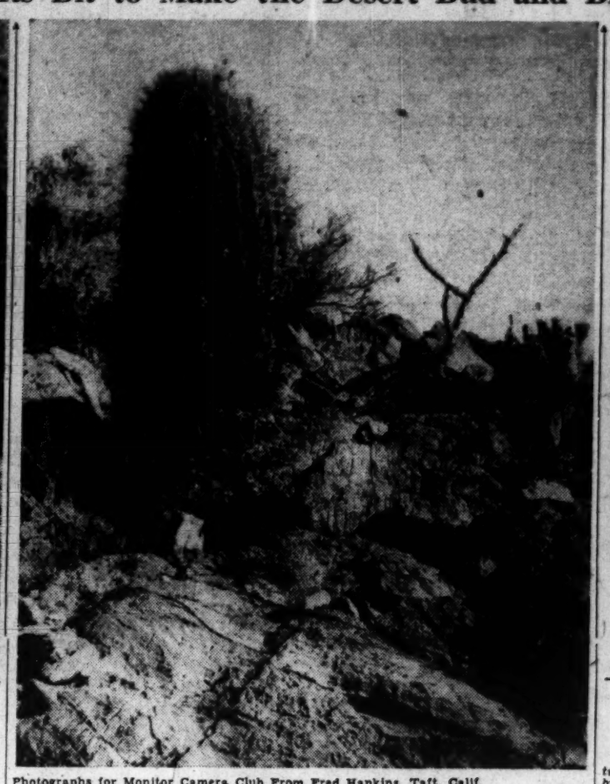
Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

The Cactus Does Its Bit to Make the Desert Bud and Blossom as the Rose

Brilliant Cactus Blossoms Provide Splashes of Color in the Desert



Photographs for Monitor Camera Club From Fred Hankins, Taft, Calif.

The Desert Prospector Finding His Canteen Low Knows He Can Tap This Barrel Cactus

The Yucca's Native Haunt Is in the Great Mojave Desert in California

Children's Corner

The Tinkling Bell

The woolly lamb stood in the nursery. It was all very strange to him because only yesterday he had been in the toyshop window. In fact, he had begun to think he would never leave the toyshop and then the little boy had come and fetched him to the nursery.

The woolly lamb liked the nursery. It was warm and cosy and full of interesting things. As soon as he got there the little boy had tied a tinkling bell on his woolly neck. "There," he had said, "that's so I can find you if you run to the green fields."

Nurse, when she heard these words, had begun to laugh. She laughed and she laughed. "He's only a toy lamb," she had said, "with wooden legs. He'll stay just where you put him, Sammy boy."

And of course Nurse was right—in a way. But there's more than one way for a toy lamb to get to the green fields, as you'll see.

It was the third day after small Sam had tied on the tinkling bell that the woolly lamb, alone in the nursery, heard a sniffling and a chortling. He had never heard such sounds before and he was curious. Very curious he had become when right in front of him jumped a fat puppy.

"Bow, wow," said the pup, which meant "Come and play with me."

The woolly lamb stared straight ahead. "Bow, wow," the pup barked and caught up the woolly lamb and ran with him! Down over the back stairs they went and out of the kitchen door. The garden gate was wide open and beyond it lay the green fields.

Panting and chortling the pup ran across the fields to the edge of a wood. Up and down rode the woolly lamb. There was no one in sight but high on an oak sat a black crow.

"Caw, caw," he croaked and that silly puppy dropped the lamb and ran back to the nursery.

Beneath the tall oak the woolly lamb lay small and white. He stood staring straight ahead of him and the tinkling bell was quiet. It seemed

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Puppy Ran Across the Fields

to him the whole world had forgotten him.

But he was wrong, for at that very moment small Sam was thinking of him, indeed he had begun to search for him. He searched the nursery, he searched the house, he searched the garden, and when he came to the garden he called, "Little lamb, woolly lamb, where are you?"

There was only the sound of the wind in the willow tree. "Mmmmm," it said.

"Little bell, little bell," Sammy called, "tinkle, tinkle, tinkle."

The wind swept down from the willow against small Sam. He felt it pushing at his back, pushing hard. He began to run and still it pushed him, but not so hard now.

Half across the green fields Sammy ran and then of a sudden the wind stopped pushing him. With a whistle it swept over his head. With a laugh it swept on to the wood.

Small Sam stood still. All around him the brown stubble of the fields lay thick and coarse. The woolly lamb was not in sight.

"Little lamb," Sammy called again.

The wind in the wood answered and with it came another sound, that was neither a whistle nor a laugh. Sammy listened eagerly and again the sound came, "Tinkle, tinkle, tinkle." Clear and silvery it was. "The tinkly bell," Sammy whispered, and running as fast as he could he came to the edge of the wood.

"Tinkle, tinkle," sang the little bell, loud now. There not far from Sammy stood the woolly lamb. Sammy ran to him and caught him in his arms. The little bell tinkled merrily, the woolly lamb snuggled down in Sammy's arms and the wind laughed long and loud. It rustled the Tall Forest and the oak tree whispered,

"Who rang the bell
To tell small Sam
Where to look for
His woolly lamb?
The wwwwwwwwwwinddddddd!"

Studies In the Psalms

No. 50 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 78

National Hymn of the Kingdom of Judah

(A Psalm of the Divided Kingdom, 937-586 B. C.)

Not long after the passing of King Solomon, a momentous question arose as to the allegiance of the ten northern tribes to his son Rehoboam. According to the fundamentals of the Hebrew Commonwealth or theocracy as laid down by Moses, the visible king was but the servant or representative of God. Therefore he must be ratified by all the tribes as king before he was accepted.

The ten tribes under the leadership of Ephraim, the strongest, refused to go to Jerusalem to ratify Rehoboam, but demanded that he come to Shechem (New Testament, Sychar; modern, Nablus) the beautiful valley between Mounts Gerizim and Ebal, which was a spot doubly sacred because of Jacob's well and Joseph's tomb.

That memorable week the fate of a great nation was decided; for Rehoboam, listening to the advice of the young men of the luxurious court of Solomon, refused to lessen the taxes or burdens of the people but said: "My father . . . chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with scorpions" (I Kings 12:14).

With sudden and dramatic action, the northern tribes refused to be so treated, and their leader, Jeroboam, shouted, "To your tents, O Israel: now see to thine own house, David."

The divided kingdom called forth two great psalms. The first became the National Hymn of the Tribe of Judah (the southern kingdom). This is an elaborate lyric which celebrates the rejection of the northern tribes and establishes, henceforth the tribe of Judah (the House of David) as the only chosen people.

Knowing the true circumstances of the separation, it is difficult to accept the statement of the deficiency of the ten tribes under Ephraim, so bitterly presented in verses 9-11. This arraignment of Ephraim is followed by a long recital of the "marvellous things" which God had done for the Children of Israel, both in Egypt and after their departure from Egypt. It is presented as a picture of human frailty, expressed in sinning, rebelling, and idolatry, as opposed to the divine wisdom, power, and protection.

This long passage culminates in a so-called final awakening of the Lord (v. 65-72), in which He is represented as rejecting Joseph (Ephraim and the ten northern tribes) and choosing Judah, with her sanctuary in Mount Zion (Jerusalem), as the only true inheritor of the promise originally given to Abraham.

It is interesting to note in this connection that the remnant of the ten tribes, called Samaritans (a mixed race), still worship on Mount Gerizim and claim it as the original holy mountain. (See Deut. 11:26-32 and Albert Field Gilmore, "East and West of Jordan," chapter X).

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Men's Shopper

This idea may be a bit late for Christmas, but it will make up for this by being early for the next holiday:

One bright girl, knowing how the men of her family disliked to do Christmas shopping, decided to go to office men and offer to make purchases for them, or to bring gifts to the office on approval. She found many interested in her idea; and her service was based on a desire to select remembrances appropriate for each recipient.

When soliciting her men customers the girl found many busy office women who were glad to turn over to her their purchasing problems. All sorts of things from a teddy bear for a new baby, to a special shade of a silk muffler for an elderly gentleman were carefully selected by this girl, who received a small service fee, as well as a commission from the stores.—M. S., Boone, Iowa.

Sunbonnet Sue

Quotation for Today

CHILDREN have greater need of models than of critics.—JOUBERT.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Same to You

Players are seated in a circle, and one must volunteer or be chosen to stand in the center. He points to a player in the circle and says, "Merry Christmas to you." The person thus addressed must reply, "The same to you," before the one in the center has finished. If he fails to do so, he must take the place of the one in the center.

If any one in the circle says, "The same to you," without the one in the center saying, "Merry Christmas to you," he must take his place. This will result many times if the leader will quickly point to some one in the circle without saying anything, and the person being pointed at, anticipating the greeting, will say the answer. Of course the game can be varied with the holiday—"A Happy Birthday to You," "A Bright Fourth of July to You," etc.—Martha J. B., Kansas City, Mo.

Daily Anecdote

Knighted at Breakfast

ON HER eightieth anniversary, Queen Victoria was eating breakfast in Windsor Castle, when all of a sudden a burst of song came to her ears from the Grand Quadrangle below.

The serenaders were members of the Windsor Madrigal Society, whose leader, John Soundly, was also Mayor of the Royal borough.

The Queen was so pleased that she borrowed a sword, ordered Mr. Soundly to kneel at her breakfast table, and knighted him on the spot.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Am overjoyed at prospect of cryptogram correspondence club. When do we start? And how?" (Details will be published shortly.)

Bible Arithmetic: 5 (5th chapter) plus 6 (hunger), minus 5 (after), times 5 (shall), divided by 10 (Beatitudes), equals 3.

Letter Changing: Bed, bet, but, cut, cot.

Total Thirty-four: Arrange as follows:

1	15	14	4
12	6	7	9
8	10	11	5
13	3	2	16

Workers and Their Tools: Locksmith—file; draftsman—compass; carpenter—mallet; engraver—burin; chemist—beaker; farmer—scythe; blacksmith—forge; mason—hawk; painter—grainer; miner—shovel.

In Lighter Vein

Take Your Choice

"I suppose one dresses for dinner here?" the new guest asked the small town hotel keeper.

"Well, suit yourself, sir. But I might add that we charge extra for meals served in bed."—Lewisham and Catford Guide.

The Head

Teacher: "You were late this morning, Willie. Please bring an excuse from the head of your family."

Willie: "Mamma's away. Is it all right for Pa to send one?"—Pearson's.

Little Miss Helpful

Child (watching her mother beating egg whites with a rotary egg beater): "Mummie, may I wind up those eggs?"

—Ric et Rac, Paris

"Which one is the accelerator and which is the brake?"

The Budget

He: "Is our budget coming along all right?"

She: "Oh, it will balance if we do without something we need, so that we can buy something I want."

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

A Gallon of Sand

During a recent ice storm, it came to me, before leaving the garage, to put a small pail of sand in the back of the car.

This proved to be wisdom; for, having parked downtown, I found I could get no hold on the slippery pavement. I took a little sand, placed it in front of the wheels, and had no further trouble.—W. G., New Haven, Conn.

Not So Recent

Dad: "Your hair should have been cut long ago."

Son: "Why, Dad, it was cut long ago!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Protection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bellflower, Calif.

Everything was ready for dinner, but the thought of sharing a favorite dish with a little neighbor girl caused the homemaker to take a minute to literally run next door with the dish in hand.

But before she could get back to her kitchen, the earthquake had struck. The lovely kitchen, well-stocked and equipped, was a mass of debris.

The loving thought to share a dish with a little girl had saved the homemaker herself from serious results.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Response to the suggestions for a cryptogram shower, and for a correspondence club for cryptographers has been most gratifying. A Chicago reader comments as follows:

"GP DQRHADWRL GN MHDVMRFN DJ FHWMNDSHGP FDHHRVMDELREFR FZYK. XBRE LD XR VNGHN? GEL BDX? (LRNGOZV XOZZ KR MYKZOVBRL VBDHNZW.)

Bible Arithmetic

To the number of the chapter in Matthew in which the following verse appears —— add the number of letters in the first missing word ——; subtract the number of letters in the second missing word ——; multiply by the number of letters in the third missing word ——; and divide by the number of letters in the name usually given to the verses of which this is one ——. What is the answer?

"Blessed are they which do —— and thirst —— righteousness; for they —— be filled."

Letter Changing

Here's an easy one, shared by a Melrose Highlands, Mass., reader. Following the usual rules, try changing BED to COT in 4 moves.

Total Thirty-four

A Watertown, Wis., reader shares this old-timer in a new form. Try exchanging the black-faced figures in the square below so that each row of 4 digits—horizontal, vertical, or diagonal—will total 34.

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16

Workers and Their Tools

Try identifying the proper tools with the workers listed below. The first has been checked.

1	locksmith	grainer	
2	draftsman	shovel	
3	carpenter	file	1
4	engraver	forge	
5	chemist	hawk	
6	farmer	compass	
7	blacksmith	burin	
8	mason	mallet	
9	painter	beaker	
10	miner	scythe	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Skidmore the Great*

By LE PELLEY

WOULD YOU BE AFRAID OF A POLAR BEAR ?
I SHOULD SAY NOT !
WOULD YOU BE AFRAID OF TEN POLAR BEARS ?
OHNO
HOW ABOUT A PACK OF POLAR BEARS — SAY ABOUT FIFTY !?
POOF !
IF I HAD SKIDMORE HE COULD SCARE THEM ALL AWAY !!
ERF

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*He Meant Well*

By CARMACK

Saw a fellow skating backwards this afternoon and I was wondering how he expected to keep from bumping into people—
So I ran ahead and barked and warned the other skaters to keep out of his way—
But it didn't do much good - He changed his course too often—
And about half the time I'd find I was running and barking in the wrong direction—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Court and Constitution

THE constitutional issue will not down. Repercussions from President Roosevelt's address to Congress make it plain that the highly educational discussion concerning an extension of federal regulatory powers will go on. And there are many indications that this democratic process will go on in a more practical and profitable way. The atmosphere for temperate examination of the question is more salubrious than for some years. Partisan heats have cooled since the campaign. And emotional pressures generated by depression hardships have subsided somewhat.

Mr. Roosevelt reads the political barometer correctly. There is little disposition among Americans to rush into any general amendment of the Constitution at the moment. Yet there have been fundamental changes in the economic and social organization of the nation since 1787 which are not adequately reflected in its political organization. In the last few years there have been profound changes in the people's concept of national government which amount to what has been called an unofficial amendment. Col. Leonard Ayres, conservative economist and vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company, puts it succinctly:

> The new amendment charges the National Government with responsibility for the economic conditions under which our citizens live and work.

It would be a mistake to assume that this "amendment" has been definitely formulated even in public thought. We do not believe it is well enough understood or clearly enough accepted to be written into the Constitution. But it has already been put into partial effect. It was operating when the Hoover Administration sought to prevent wage cuts after 1929 and declared no American would be allowed to starve. It was put into more definite action by the Roosevelt Administration. It was reflected not only in the mental attitudes of 1933 but in a whole sheaf of experimental legislation. These represented a concept of government not contemplated by the framers of the Constitution, and the Supreme Court threw most of them out the window.

The election was not a mandate to write the new "amendment" into the Constitution. Yet many of the general objectives of social control which Americans seem to have approved will require some definite action. One question is, How much of the new "amendment" shall be made plainly constitutional? Another is, What means shall be used? There are many evidences that the American people are going to think and talk through those questions on a basis of non-partisan, sober and realistic examination before another crisis brings the possibility of desperate and destructive changes in court or Constitution.

As to the first question, this newspaper is convinced that the American people will not rest content with the situation left by the decision rejecting the New York Minimum Wage Act. It ought to be constitutional for either the state or the Federal Government to prevent the exploitation of women and children in industry. And it is altogether likely that such national problems as crop surpluses developed by individual farms within many states will have to have more adequate and frank federal control than the AAA decision permits.

The same must be said of the problems raised by industries like coal and by the abuse of corporate devices like the holding company which cannot be reached by any state. How much further federal control of labor conditions or of monopoly should go must be carefully examined in specific cases.

On the other question as to methods, we believe that as a general rule change should be sought by amending the Constitution and not the Supreme Court. We believe the many plans for curbing the power of the court are of very doubtful wisdom. Yet they should be studied on their merits. Some of them would be less dangerous than a drastic amendment giving the Federal Government power to regulate all industry regardless of state lines.

But there are many recourses not yet tried which should be fully explored. The President wants to try liberal judicial interpretation. Another, which he did not mention, would be more careful preparation of laws than has been the practice under the New Deal. And there are many more which can and should be examined before any change in the basic structure of American government is attempted.

Getting Warmer

USEFUL as several features may be in the report of the President's Committee of Public Administration, the recommendations of the Brookings Institution to the special Senate committee under Harry F. Byrd come closer to the type of reorganization the common citizen is interested in today.

Even a prospective saving of $30,000,000 looks like rather small change beside the billion-dollar outlays that seem to have become a matter of governmental habit under the impulse of relieving depression. But it should be a start, and the modest program outlined for winding up the affairs of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and amalgamating the Federal Housing Administration with the Home Owners Loan Corporation indicates a good way to begin.

Good administration demands that agencies which were set up as being distinctly of an emergency nature should terminate their affairs with the passing of the emergency. Such readjustments involve a certain amount of inconvenience, but it is worse than inconvenient if taxpayers continue indefinitely to support some agency that has become permanent only by neglect.

The transfer of bank stock and other Reconstruction Finance Corporation collateral to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Treasury or agricultural credit units, to be paid for by the return of RFC bonds held by the Treasury, looks perfectly feasible. The function of making direct loans to industry can adequately be carried along by the Federal Reserve banks and commercial banks. In the case of the housing units, much duplication of overhead expense should be saved by the proposed consolidation.

It will be still more interesting now to see what the Brookings investigators and the Byrd committee may recommend when they get to such emergency organizations as the Works Progress Administration.

His Monument—Youth

THEY will write a living epitaph for him—the youth of this country to whom he left his fortune. They will lay the wreaths of their best effort at the shrine of his memory. They will light their candles from the fires which he has kindled.

For such benefactions as that of Charles Hayden need no other monument to the memory of the man who made it. He called it a "foundation," and foundation it is indeed, a foundation for a mighty building of good citizenship.

This time a benefaction has been planned not alone for peace or religion or education, but for all of them, perhaps, in that it is to be devoted to the cause of youth—American youth. For an interesting human document that is also a man's will has established a fund of some $50,000,000 for boys and young men, and for the promotion of their "moral, mental and physical well-being." It is proposed then that "through education, mental recreation, wholesome educational entertainment and co-ordinate physical training," and, "more than all," through encouragement to right living, there shall be reared "a nobler race of men who will make better and more enlightened citizens, to the ultimate benefit of mankind."

It might be called a fund for the promotion of good citizenship, that which he has now established. It is a fine return to the land of his birth, to this great land of opportunity, whose opportunity he now re-offers and many times over to its legion of youth. So thus his own success reaches out its gracious benison to all the future.

Talkers in Transit

A SUGGESTION has lately been made that trains in England should be provided with "non-talking" compartments. Visitors from abroad, who have long been under the impression that a gentlemen's agreement existed among the English for placing all public vehicles in that category, will probably see in this a slur on the national reputation. They will find it hard to believe that someone has been talking.

The railway companies apparently share their view. At any rate, they do not intend to move in the matter; and in fact most testimony seems to prove that the Englishman *en route* usually adopts the Yorkshire maxim of "See all, hear all, say nowt."

Yet if "literature of the road" from Chaucer to Dickens can be trusted, the Englishman was not ever thus tight-lipped. It is possibly only the advent of steam that has damped his loquacity. Until the end of the coaching days, time and the vicissitudes of evil roads and weather, of breakdowns and "tobymen," were there to knit the company together and supply topics of general concern.

The decline of conversation is one which devotees of that gentle sport can only regret; and one would like to know what the great talkers of the past would have said on the point. Franklin, for example, with his solemn "As we must account for every idle word, so we must for every idle silence." Or Dr. Johnson. What would he have said to "non-talkers"! Something in the nature of, "Sir! Let me hear no more on it—are there not cattle-trucks for dumb creatures!"?

Perhaps the alternative solution might be the better. A compartment labeled "talkers only," would transplant the few vivacious folk whose presence has led to the first suggestion. But it would encourage a languishing art, not merely pamper a strong tendency—and undoubtedly effect a great saving of labels.

IF DRIVING, disaster and drink begin with the same letters, so do safety and sobriety.

Pax Romana

Book News of the Day

OF ALL the many volumes of the Cambridge histories, few have had greater natural unity than the eleventh volume of the Cambridge Ancient History, THE IMPERIAL PEACE, A. D. 70-192 (New York: Macmillan. $10.50). This is the triumph of the great world-state, the era in which, according to Gibbon, a sensible man would choose to have been born. Here, if anywhere, the collaborative method of writing history ought to produce a flowing, readable account. Here are no great storms and stresses, no rise and fall of states, but the stable course of the *pax romana*, a unifying thread that ought to tie everything together.

Yet of this, as of other volumes of such collaborative series, the report must be the same: great learning, industry, encyclopedic completeness and encyclopedic shapelessness. The result is another invaluable work of reference which no one but the specialist on ancient history would try to read from cover to cover.

* * *

The volume is about equally divided between a primarily political narrative, a geographic and ethnological description of the peoples within the empire and on its borders, and a series of chapters on special subjects—literature, art, law, religion and social life.

The political narrative is generally clear, detailed, and addressed throughout to the professional rather than to the general reader. It is, perhaps, clearer and simpler for the Flavians than for the "five good emperors."

The chapters devoted to what might be called a cross-section of the Roman and barbarian worlds at about 100 A. D. are generally excellent, and bring together information nowhere else assembled. Now first appear races destined for a great part in the future—Germanic and Slavic peoples whose dim origins are traced back to neolithic times.

Literature and art enter, as in most such histories, rather as addenda than as vital parts of the story. Roman law is capably and professionally treated. Canon Streeter contributes a very condensed chapter on the rise of Christianity, hard reading for the beginner, but packed with material for the initiate. The bibliographies have the completeness and authority one has come to expect from the Cambridge histories, and the sketch-maps are extremely useful.

* * *

For those with the patience to dig it out, this volume has much fascinating material. In keeping with the views which have guided the compilation of its predecessors, it eschews grand generalizations of the kind usually labeled "the philosophy of history." Nowhere does one find an attempt to formulate and answer the question the layman is bound to ask about this huge empire, the nearest thing to a world-state European civilization has produced: Why did its collapse come so soon after its highest achievements?

Perhaps the next and last volume will try to answer this question. But the professional historian is a little chary about big sociological problems of the decline and fall of societies, and it is not unlikely that Volume XII will leave the question unanswered. This is too bad, for where the professional historian refuses to tread, the Spenglers will rush in and capture the field.

C. B.

Farewell London Landmarks

Drawn by L. Walker

Savile Passage

LONDON landmarks are falling down. Sentimentalists protest and join organizations for protecting ancient buildings from the clutches of property development. They also protest because they are late for committee meetings held to perpetuate the very causes of traffic congestion which delays them. They fight for the existence of an antiquated theater because it personifies nineteenth-century music-hall days. But very likely they take their own amusement in a modern, air-conditioned cinema, leaving others to sit in cramped seats, craning their necks to see round pillars in a stuffy relic of past theatrical days.

It all sounds illogical. The point is that Londoners off duty and on duty are two entirely different sets of people. When they are at work, keeping appointments or shopping, they, like the people of any other city, want to get there as quickly as possible and with the minimum of inconvenience. When they are strolling, or showing round overseas visitors or country cousins they like quaint alleyways, narrow, twisting streets, with a new vista round every corner and an occasional old church in the middle of the road.

I tried to strike a balance between these two viewpoints when I visited Savile Passage, one of the latest old landmarks to be condemned by building developments in the West End. What decided me in favor of the modern planners and against the antiquarians had nothing to do with architecture. It was the half-frozen appearance of an umbrella salesman in a shop in this alleyway—that is if anything measuring less than four feet deep can be called a shop. This particular umbrella business has been going more than a century and sold "brollies" to such famous men as Gladstone, Bonar Law and Lord Curzon.

* * *

It was a very cold day when I called. There was no door to push open, for the door had to be taken off its hinges during business hours. There was no room in the shop for it to open inward, nor in the alleyway for it to open outward. The man who greeted me had been on the job a quarter of a century and was used to being cold in the winter, although that didn't mean he liked it. He revealed an affection for the place, but also approved the idea of moving to some less inconvenient quarters. He expressed the opinion that the needs of business made changes in London essential and when old landmarks interfered with such changes they would have to go.

Savile Passage is said to have resulted from the Duke of Burlington's wish to have a shortcut from his garden (which is now Savile Row) to the church in Hanover square. Doubless this accounts for the fact that there is hardly room for two pedestrians to pass. Today it is urgently needed as a proper roadway by thousands of Londoners to relieve traffic congestion between Regent street, Bond street and Oxford street. The umbrella expert and I had just decided quite definitely that it was right to sacrifice Savile Passage, when a customer appeared and I had to leave the shop before he could get in.

* * *

So I walked down Savile Row, which has also been the home of famous people of the past and is now world renowned as the home of the smartest British men's tailoring. But where were the suits? No window dressing here. It might be a street of coal merchants, whose goods are so unsuited to artistic display. I learned more about British men's fashions reading an American magazine on the train from New York to Boston than I would do in walking down Savile Row for a month. So I felt no pangs of regret to see demolition work in progress at one end of Savile Row, where a new police headquarters is to be built.

The same thing is happening all over London. Waterloo bridge has had to go. It sagged in the middle and although antiquarians did their best to have it mended, the traffic needs and a progressive London County Council won the day for a new bridge.

Other landmarks will have to be swept away, too, in the interests of an efficient capital of the Empire. And why not? Surely architects of today can build just as good landmarks of the future. The fire of London in 1666 has since been hailed as a blessing which purged the city of its worst features. There would be no sense in waiting for another fire.

PETER LYNE

The Wide Horizon

American Government, Inc.

By William Y. Elliott
Professor of Government, Harvard University

Second of two articles

EVERY President prior to Mr. Roosevelt who has attempted the task of a general overhaul of government has been defeated by Congress on a showdown. The Democratic House in 1912 refused to President Taft the $200,000 which he asked to complete the work of his commission on economy and efficiency. A Senate amendment restricted President Wilson's authority under the Overman Act to "matters related to the conduct of the present war" in 1918. He could really touch only the War Department. A Harding commission under Walter F. Brown, which would have created a single Department of National Defense, and a Department of Education and Welfare, was beaten in Congress, as was Mr. Hoover's planned reorganization along the same general lines.

President Roosevelt was granted for two years from March 20, 1933, the most sweeping powers of reorganization by Congress, excepting only the ten major executive departments. He used his powers sparingly, putting into effect nineteen changes, most of them transfers along the lines already approved by President Hoover. Probably the most important was the centralization of all government purchasing of supplies in a Procurement Division of the Treasury Department. Incidentally, the Bureau of Efficiency went by the boards. Since it could only act through the Bureau of the Budget, in any case, and since its function was to investigate duplication of services in the federal administration, Mr. Peyton Hurt suggested that "One of the best recommendations that the Bureau of Efficiency could make with regard to the elimination of duplication, would be its own abolition and the transfer of its activities to the Bureau of the Budget."

* * *

But, taken as a whole, President Roosevelt's orders showed no general scheme for administrative reorganization. He was too busy organizing new services and keeping up his political fences. Not until both the country and Congress began to show signs of uneasiness in the face of administrative Babel in Washington, did he act.

The task before the President's committee on Administrative Management was far more ambitious than that of any previous commission. It was to make not merely a survey of existing machinery, and to recommend shifts and transfers, but to advise the President on the whole problem of making his control over the administrative machinery of the Federal Government more effective.

In this way it was to do something comparable to the work of the Haldane Commission in England which undertook a study of the British "Machinery of Government" just after the war. The President's Committee was limited to administration, alone, and did not concern itself with Congress, as the Haldane Commission did with Parliament. But it had to consider the relations to the Executive of those "independent commissions" created by Congress to administer large spheres of regulating public utilities, natural resources, and business. If its report is to be realistic, it cannot escape altogether the problem presented by congressional legislative methods and pressures upon administration.

* * *

The Haldane Commission in England had stressed two main conclusions: (1) that modern government required, *inside its own mechanism*, more adequate provision for thinking and research into the problems with which it was faced. In a word, the lessons of staff work in wartime ought to be carried over into the sphere of civil government; (2) the provision of more centralized responsibility within the British Cabinet and under the Prime Minister for a functional regrouping of departments and ministries.

It was the view of the Haldane Committee that the Cabinet should be kept down to a small inner body of about ten, instead of expanding toward twenty or more members. As a corollary, it was suggested that if additions above this number of Cabinet Ministers were made, they should be limited to two or three ministers without portfolio (that is freed of regular administrative responsibility) to undertake tasks of co-ordination or of a special character.

The first of these suggestions has been amply acted upon. The British Government has now advisory committees, and specialists for research and planning within every department. The Cabinet Secretariat, closely tied in through Sir Maurice Hankey to the Committee of Imperial Defense, and housed with the Economic Advisory Council, furnishes an integrating center for the whole government. But it is instructive to note how little progress has been made toward functional regroupings of departments even in England.

The President's Committee stresses somewhat similar conclusions. It would be a distinct gain if we could go as far as the British have in creating an effective secretariat, advisory committees and a sort of civil general staff. One hopes that the regrouping of agencies and departments will meet this time with a different fate from that of past attempts. But the failures both here and in England ought to prevent underestimating the difficulty of the task.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

Who's in the Right?

WHO is in the right? The public is entitled to know.

The first question is: "Does this union represent a majority of all General Motors' employees?" As the law now stands, if it does, it has a right to speak for all.

When asked, a few days ago, how many members they had, union officials replied: "Enough to close down the plants."

That is not a sufficient answer. You can close down a plant by a strike with an aggressive minority of as little as 20 per cent. Such a strike is a resort to intimidation to compel workers to do what they have not been willing to do otherwise. There is only one peaceful and proper way to find out this crucial truth of majority representation—to hold an election under some impartial authority, and by secret ballot, uninfluenced by the employer.

The first duty both sides owe to the public is to offer to abide by a peaceful election. Neither side has done that. On the contrary, Mr. Sloan's ultimatum seems to say that the company will never do that. If that is correct, the company is in contempt of law.

Mr. Knudsen's second proposition—that General Motors' labor relations be negotiated by each plant separately—is an example of the principal cause of labor trouble—absentee control and hired-man management. Subsidiary plant managers do not make labor policy. They dare do nothing without consulting Detroit, which is necessarily ignorant of local abuses. "Negotiation" in such circumstances is a mockery.

This column suggests a wholly unheralded conference in a hotel room between principals—Mr. John L. Lewis and Mr. Pierre du Pont—to tell each other frankly their real minimum requirements—and to spare our convalescent country this threatened staggering relapse.—Hugh S. Johnson in *New York World Telegram*.

Peace and the Iron Man

A EUROPEAN war would be appalling beyond imagination, but if it were launched by the great dictatorships and their possible supporters against their certain adversaries, victory would not go to the dictatorships. So far as their ends are lawful they can achieve by peaceful negotiations what they could never gain by war.—The Spectator (London).

Laboratory for a Nation?

THE Seventy-fifth Congress, now in session, is the first since the lame-duck amendment became the law of the land. But the man who more than any other was responsible for that reform is absent from Washington. Senator George W. Norris preferred to remain, for the time being, in Nebraska to witness the fruition of another reform he long advocated—the establishment of the first unicameral State legislature in American history.

The bicameral system has been traditional in the United States. But from the viewpoint of logic there is much to recommend the simpler single-chamber form. It is certainly bound to be more economical. In Nebraska's case the change involves a reduction in the number of legislators from 133 (including those who sat in the Senate) to 43.

For a state as homogeneous as is Nebraska, which has no sharp cleavages between urban and rural, between industrial and agricultural, between native and foreign-born, the unicameral system may well prove desirable. But whether it does or not, the experiment is to be applauded. It emphasizes again the cogency of Mr. Justice Brandeis' observations that: "It is one of the happy incidents of the federal system that a single courageous state may, if its citizens chose, serve as a laboratory and try social and economic experiments without risk to the rest of the country."—*The Washington Post*.

From Senator Aldrich's Son

AS THE late Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, "General Manager of the United States," was one of the great apostles of a high tariff, the statement of his son, Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the board of directors of the Chase National Bank of New York, is of particular interest. He says:

> In a world beset with nationalistic doctrines and intent upon economic self-sufficiency, a lagging volume of foreign trade is to be expected. Not until such trade barriers as unconscionably high tariffs, quota restrictions, import licensing arrangements, differential exchange rates and clearing and compensation agreements are removed will international trade have the opportunity to expand proportionately to the increase in domestic business. And not until foreign trade is restored to a more normal level can we expect enduring recovery. There can be no purely domestic solution to problems which are to a substantial degree international.

That is a view which more and more business men are sharing nowadays. They are not advocating the free-trade doctrines of Adam Smith, John Stuart Mill and the so-called classical school of economists. Like Mr. Aldrich, they simply believe that restrictions have gone too far, and their theory is affected, of course, by the fact that the United States is now and probably will remain a creditor nation. They are disposed to approve in principle the trade pacts which the Department of State is making.

The declaration of Mr. Aldrich is a sign of an additional expansion of our intellectual horizon. When he states that continued prosperity at home is dependent to a large extent on a freer interchange of goods, he gives a hint that the problem is becoming non-partisan.—*The Boston Herald*.